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# India's recognition of GDR and Bonn's Asian policies

Süddeutsche Zeitung

India's diplomatic recognition of the GDR and Bonn Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's visit to China make it clear that this country is entering a new era in foreign policy.

In a nutshell the Hallstein Doctrine, which was not strictly adhered to during the Grand Coalition headed by Christian Democrat Kurt-Georg Kiesinger and Social Democrat Willy Brandt and has been further developed by the current Social and Free Democratic coalition headed by Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel, has finally and irrevocably been abandoned.

The One-Germany foreign policy based on the Hallstein Doctrine's claim on Bonn's behalf to the sole right to represent the German people fostered all-German illusions in the Federal Republic yet neither succeeded in stopping the GDR from cutting itself and Berlin off from this country nor proved capable of being successfully pursued on a permanent basis in the world at large.

It has been replaced by a policy of Two Germanies in One Nation that has led both at home and abroad to the consequences that might have been expected.

The Brandt/Scheel Doctrine, let us call it, claims for Bonn merely the right to speak on behalf of the Federal Republic rather for Germany as a whole and has increased Bonn's political leeway.

To this extent the recognition of the GDR by India and the recognition of the Federal Republic by People's China are two sides of the same coin.

Bonn was compelled to act on recognition of Peking, pressure being brought to bear on it to do so by the Opposition, and as a result New Delhi, which is not particularly enamoured of Peking, was no longer prepared to take Bonn's wishes into account and further postpone recognition of the GDR.

By international or even European standards the first visit to People's China by a Bonn Cabinet Minister has come late in the day. Viewed in this light Walter Scheel in establishing diplomatic ties with Peking has made a move Christian Democratic governments have neglected for twenty years, having been either unwilling or incapable of action.

Yet many a vest-pocket Macchiavelli in this country did not discover the esteem in which he held Mao Tse-tung until Brandt and Scheel were in office and busy negotiating with Moscow.

Beforehand they talked exclusively in terms of "Red" China and the "yellow peril" and if anything advocated an improvement in relations with "Nationalist" China, a topic on which the conservatives are now embarrassingly quiet.

This country's foreign policy would benefit considerably in repute from a disregard for emotional considerations. It is perhaps just as well that Sino-German relations have not been limited to German participation in the crushing of the Boxer Uprising. In the years following the First World War in particular there were many instances of fruitful and beneficial cooperation.

After the Second World War Communist China, set up in 1949, recognised the GDR as a second German state in 1950, since when the GDR has been the panhandle of Peking's policy on the German Question, both in harmony and in rivalry with Moscow.

The policy of cementing the status quo between Bonn and Moscow, entered into with American approval, was not to Peking's liking, reducing the threat to Russia's European border as it did.

Bitterly opposed to the target of treaty negotiations between Bonn, Moscow and East Berlin, Peking left the ideological trimmings of its slanging match to Radio Tirana and its Albanian friends. Right-wingers in this country would have been delighted by the daily barrage of Albanian propaganda against Bonn's *Ostpolitik*.



Walter Scheel, Federal Republic Foreign Minister, met Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua in New York prior to the Federal Republic Foreign Minister's visit to Peking (Photo: dpa)

Once the Moscow and Warsaw treaties were ratified Tirana too held its fire and it is interesting to note that Christian Democrat and Shadow Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder, who would gladly have visited China at an earlier date, was not invited to do so until after the signing of the Eastern treaties. Dr Schröder it certainly was who was provided with the opportunity of breaking the ice between Bonn and Peking following China's return to world affairs.

China has come to terms with the realities in Germany. The Chinese are, for instance, prepared to accept, albeit not formally, the terms of the agreement reached by America and Russia on the status in Berlin.

They will also, it is maintained, refrain from using their Security Council veto when, in the process of admission to the United Nations of the two German states, a note is made of Four-Power responsibility for Germany as a whole.

China is evidently prepared to swallow this concession because it attaches no mean importance to the development of relations with the Federal Republic as a medium-sized Western European power.

The guidelines of any foreign policy are the national interests of a society at a given time and under given conditions. The attainment of "human easements" in order to render the division of Germany more tolerable for the present generation and to call a halt to the process of alienation is such an interest.

Germans must be enabled to emigrate from Poland to this country. West Berliners must be entitled to visit East Berlin immediately on application. Travel between one German state and the other must be made easier.

China can be of no assistance in helping us to achieve any of these targets. This too is a consideration that must be borne in mind in determining the direction and framework of relations between Bonn and Peking.

*Reinhard Appel*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 October 1972)

## IN THIS ISSUE



# Renew-negotiation signs from Prague

Ever since the fruitless conclusion to the last round of exploratory talks between Bonn and Prague on the establishment of normal diplomatic relations (the last round of talks was held in Prague at the end of June) there have been increasing signs that Prague would like to resume negotiations.

Czech communist leader Gustav Husak last emphasised his readiness to talk during his visit to East Berlin at the end of September and Prague Premier Lubomir Strougal recently wrote to Chancellor Willy Brandt of this country.

Mentioning this letter in the course of an election campaign tour Chancellor Brandt noted on 6 October that he had gained the impression that Czechoslovakia did not intend to continue the talks by reiterating positions that have been adopted in the past.

This comment refers to the positions taken up by the two countries on the validity of the 1938 Munich Agreement, which have so far been irreconcilable.

On the surface the difference appears to be a mere quibble over words. Czechoslovakia insists on the Agreement being declared to have been invalid from the moment it was signed. Bonn is only prepared to allow that the Munich Agreement was unjust from the start and is now invalid.

Both sides have in mind considerations of international law, civil law and possibly hard and fast financial settlements.

The Czechs, presumably partly in view of recent threats to their territory, would like to emphasise the unbroken integrity of their country's borders from its inception. Bonn feels it is impossible to nullify completely an international agreement that was once valid.

To do so would be to conjure up a multitude of problems in respect of the nationality, territorial and property rights of the Sudeten Germans.

The Czechs have meanwhile hinted that they are quite prepared to agree to a settlement that will not prejudice the position of the Sudeten Germans.

Prague is without doubt justifiably interested in coming to terms with the present Bonn government prior to the uncertain outcome of the forthcoming general election. Yet Chancellor Brandt cannot, in view of the election campaign, afford to make much in the way of additional concessions.

Even so, the two sides could reach agreement on this issue, which is fundamentally of secondary importance for the future development of relations between the two countries – unless, that is, Prague plans in the wake of annulment of the Munich Agreement to demand reparations, which would not only be unrealistic but also be dynamite for the whole gamut of Bonn's *Ostpolitik*.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 7 October 1972)

## ■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# Denmark's *Yes* will give EEC summit greater confidence

Now that the Danish referendum has confirmed by an impressive majority the Copenhagen government and parliament's decision to join the Common Market the European Community can look forward to the Paris summit with greater confidence.

A feeling of uneasiness gained currency in the EEC after the Norwegians' *No* in their Common Market referendum. The Norwegian envoy made his departure from Burssels and although the outcome of the Norwegian vote was considered a setback but not a catastrophe no one was particularly happy.

Scandinavia will, now that the Danes have decided in favour of European integration, be represented at the summit conference and play a part in the integration of Western Europe.

Copenhagen will manage its relations with Oslo skilfully enough not to cut Norway off from its ties with the centres of the Continent.

Sweden too will lend a hand in ensuring that neighbouring Norway is able to negotiate the same ties with the EEC that it itself has chosen by way of a free trade agreement.

The future possibilities are many. Danish pro-Marketeer Jens Otto Krag's resignation as Premier for party-political reasons immediately after the successful result of the referendum will hardly affect the holding of the Paris summit.

Norway's decision was a bitter disappointment for the EEC. Denmark's vote in favour of membership has occasioned a sigh of relief and heartfelt gratification.

The response in Eastern Europe was and is altogether different. Moscow was frankly jubilant about Norway's cold shoulder to the European Economic Community.

In the GDR — in radio commentaries, for instance — this jubilation was echoed. The working class, it was argued, had given the monopolists a slap in the face. The credit for this was due in the main to the Communists, astonished listeners were told. The Danes are now being pitied for their folly.

Suddenly, though perhaps it is not all that surprising, Soviet "recognition" of the Common Market is beng called into question. A few months ago the EEC was rated a reality. Now the Soviet Union accepts its existence only with gnashing of teeth. It is, as it were, a relative reality and ways and means of rendering it a less permanent feature of the political and economic landscape may yet be found.

The Paris summit need not deal directly with Eastern criticism, which is virtually non-stop. Indirectly it is already taking action by disregarding Soviet criticism.

The Common Market is not allowing itself to be alarmed. It is taking consolidation of the EEC seriously as an urgently necessary measure. It may not be preparing for the forthcoming European security conference as an ominous power bloc but it does represent an inalienable intellectual and political community that has a fundamental contribution to make towards European stability and security.

One need hardly mention the advantages to be derived from the stability of the Common Market for cooperation, the second major topic on the agenda of the European security conference.

Soviet politicians may be of the opinion that Moscow's own security would be greater if Western, Northern and Southern Europe were a conglomerate, but mixtures of this kind have always led to dissension and strife.

Not even M. Pompidou has managed to persuade the Russians that they are barking up the wrong tree. He has regularly tried to bring the point home, his latest attempt being in his address delivered at the state dinner held in honour of Edward Gierek, the Polish leader.

There was, he told Mr Gierek, no contradction between the Common Market and the necessary rapprochement of all countries in Europe.

The Paris summit is as necessary as this rapprochement is. It is taking place at an awkward juncture in view of the general election in this country but there is seldom a point in time that is not problematic. It is surprising to say the least that the Opposition in this country is in favour of postponing the summit.

Karl-Heinz Narjes and Erik Blumenfeld, two leading Christian Democrats, reckon that the preparations that have been made for the Paris summit are inadequate. These attempts by the CDU to slow things down do not sound very convincing.

Had the Brandt/Scheel government tried to have the meeting postponed instead of persuading M. Pompidou to hold the summit in October at all costs the Social and Free Democrats in Bonn would promptly have been accused of criminally neglecting relations with the West.

The Opposition is quick to make accusations of one kind and another in this connection. It is as though Britain had not gained access to the Common Market during the lifetime of the present government. Yet not only has the EEC been enlarged to include Britain; the Opposition has been instrumental in ensuring that this is the case.

The Paris summit may not end as successfully as the December 1969 Hague summit at which it was agreed to try and enlarge the Common Market.

Activation of the economic and monetary union, the target of the Paris summit, is a complicated business lacking in colour yet essential for progress of any kind. Undertakings alone are not enough as an outcome of the conference.

Despite the many moot questions that remain now that the Common Market has been enlarged from six to nine member-countries the common viewpoint and cohesion of the EEC must be consolidated.

*Maxim Fackler*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 October 1972)

# Danish Premier Krag offers a surprise resignation

If it was the element of surprise and a political sensation verging on utter confusion that Jens Otto Krag of Denmark was aiming at, his resignation has been an unblemished success.

Following his opening speech of the new session of the Danish parliament Krag made a short additional statement to the effect that he had decided to withdraw from public affairs.

Jens Otto Krag made a grand exit from the political stage. The assembled parliamentarians could hardly believe their ears. In the presence of crowned heads and a packed diplomatic gallery the Danish Premier relinquished power at its peak.

In retrospect it is clear from his TV and press conference appearances of late that he must have been preparing for his surprise resignation for some time.

Krag felt himself to be not only a Danish politician but also a European and this was the impression he wanted to convey. On being awarded Aachen's Charlemagne Prize he deliberately indicated the historic importance of present options for Europe.

Krag was also the man who, the evening before his resignation, noted in connection with the outcome of the Danish Common Market referendum, that his fellow-countrymen's decision was of historic importance.

Yet the spectacular departure from the political stage of a sensitive and thin-skinned man is not lacking in elements of vanity. In recent years he has had little luck in domestic affairs. At times his tactics threatened to sweep him into the political twilight.

In view of factional fighting within the Danish Social Democratic Party he was obliged to come to compromises with the powerful left wing, but did he always need to go quite so far in taking the left wing of the party into consideration?

At the last party conference, though, he launched a powerful attack on left-wingers and demostrated that he was, as he too maintained, a middle-of-the-road man.

His political opponents' accusation that he was fascinated by power and considered the post of Prime Minister to be the privilege of the Social Democrats must also have come as an insult to a man who spends his spare time painting and reading books in the peace and quiet of the west coast of Northern Jutland.

The publication of his ex-wife's memoirs under the title "Give Me My Life Back" will not have been without effect either, particularly as Krag was a man who kept himself and his views and feelings to himself or at most communicated with a small circle of personal friends.

His ex-wife's memoirs have not done him political damage. The overwhelming majority of reviews of the book in Scandinavia dismiss it as either superfluous or in bad taste. Jens Otto Krag may well have been personally cut to the quick by the publication, though.

It could well be that his intention in resigning was to dispel at one fell swoop all suspicions that he was either an unprincipled tactician or a man dedicated to retaining power at all costs.

It was evident in his address to the Danish parliament that he was no longer troubled by day-to-day political considerations and more intent on outlining his political principles. He had regained the boyish smile that in recent months had given way to a strained but impassive mask.

He was clearly feeling at his best and enjoyed his final hour and he let loose a brilliant display of political fireworks.

*Axel Schützsack*

(Die Welt, 5 October 1972)

# The British Labour Party and the EEC

We have long been left in no doubt as to the attitude of the British Labour Party to the European Community. Anti-Marketeers rule the roost both among the leadership and among the rank and file.

This has been confirmed again by the debate and the voting at the party conference in Blackpool. No matter which way the resolutions are examined they amount to a "no" to Europe.

One can but hope that it will not be long before Labour returns to the position it occupied when Harold Wilson as Prime Minister applied for EEC membership.

The depressing progress of the Blackpool conference did not at least block all possibility of change. The trade union motion that would have committed a future Labour government to pull out of the Common Market was narrowly defeated.

Had it been passed Mr Wilson would have been in a difficult position indeed but fortunately for both himself and Britain things did not come to this pass. What a blow it would be to the enlarged EEC if British membership of the Common Market were merely temporary, as it were!

Labour's European policies, if this is the right word, are confusing enough. Can Harold Wilson be believed when he says that in principle Labour is still in favour of the EEC? Did he not make one of the most dedicated anti-Europeans shadow Secretary of State for European Affairs?

Either way the outcome of the Labour Party's Blackpool conference puts back Labour ten years as far as European policies are concerned.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 October 1972)

# Egyptian Premier to visit Moscow

Egyptian Premier Aziz Sidky will be visiting Moscow in October, the intention evidently being to relax tension a little following the expulsion of Soviet military personnel.

President Sadat originally insisted that any new top-level contacts be forged in Cairo and the fact that the forthcoming meeting is due to take place in Moscow after all is an indication that Cairo has come down to Earth.

The Arabs have come to realise that reduction in Soviet military presence in the Middle East has done anything but persuade the Israelis to play ball. If anything it has resulted in amplification of Israel's continual territorial claims.

In view of Egyptian awkwardness Moscow has transferred its military affections to Syria and Iraq, a combination that has compelled President Sadat to be more obliging.

The Soviet leaders were of the opinion that the cause of poor relations was to be sought in Cairo and that Cairo ought also to set about clarifying matters.

All that is now needed is some occasion for joint political action. In diplomatic circles it is suspected that a provisional Palestinian government composed of resistance leaders associated with Arafat may be formed.

*Heinz Lathe*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 October 1972)

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## ■ THE 1972 CAMPAIGN

# Party leaders get into their election battle stride

Opposition leader Rainer Barzel ended his first election campaign TV spot by wishing viewers an enjoyable evening, but no matter how "reliable" an impression he made, to use the term chosen by one of his campaign managers, he could hardly compete with his opposite number, Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The evening before, viewers saw Willy Brandt at the Chancellor's desk in Palais Schaumburg, the head of government calling on the electorate to lend him further support. The opening words of his two-and-a-half-minute party-political broadcast were: "Every German knows that we can be proud of our country."

The Bundestag election campaign really got under way in the first week of October. Party-political broadcasts will be screened regularly after the TV news. Between now and 19 November viewers will be bombarded with nineteen of them.

The Opposition Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions (CDU/CSU) approved their election manifesto on 2 October. A day later the ruling Social and Free Democrats (SPD, FDP) followed suit.

To judge by the wording of manifestos the major parties have switched roles. It used to be the Christian Democrats who resplendently listed their achievements; now it is the Social Democrats who publish long lists of successes they promise to lengthen further.

The CDU/CSU now sounds a moderately progressive note. "We are promising nothing," Barzel modestly noted, "but we will try to make the possible possible."

In respect of the men at the top the Opposition party of old, the SPD, has evidently taken over the concept of the CDU, which used to be known as the Chancellor's party.

The Social Democrats are banking on their Chancellor whereas the Christian Democrats are campaigning as a team, just as the SPD used to.

In 1969 the CDU/CSU under Kurt-Georg Kiesinger sought to convince voters that it was the Chancellor that mattered. This time it is the SPD's turn to use the slogan "The Chancellor You Can Trust."

The Christian Democrats in contrast have settled for a somewhat complicated, impersonal slogan: "We Will Build Progress On Stability."

With slogans as massive as these the junior partner in the ruling coalition, the FDP, which has only ever been either in opposition or in coalition with one or other of the other two parties, is having difficulty in bringing itself to the attention of the electorate.

It would seem to be appealing to motorists with its slogan of "Right Of Way For Common Sense" accompanied by the road sign indicating a major road.

The election posters that will soon be lining the streets represent an attempt by all three parties to make capital out of their leaders.

Willy Brandt ("The man we are going to make the most of," according to SPD manager Holger Börner) appears on his party's placards smiling cautiously, an attractive yet statesmanlike Chancellor, suntanned in a blue suit against an impressionistic blue background sharply contrasting with the bright yellow of the SPD.

This, of course, is precisely the impression he conveys in the TV spots, directed by Michael Pfleghar.

Rainer Barzel is projected on the brilliant crimson CDU posters as a young and dynamic man with his lips slightly parted as though he were about to proclaim the beginning of a new era.

This is in accordance with the conclusion reached by Professor Kaltefleiter, a CDU supporter, that the Opposition leader has to be a man of whom the electorate can expect great things.

Barzel's opponents are well aware that this approach might well have the required effect and counter-offensives have been launched. The Young Socialists have started a series of election meetings under the heading "Experts Against Strauss-Barzel."

Then there is an unofficial election poster showing Barzel and Stoltenberg perched on the back of a gigantic poisonous insect wearing the mask of Bavarian CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss. Strauss as a negative symbol is designed to indicate that Barzel is no more than a figurehead.

The Free Democrats can lay claim to the most cheerful election campaign. "There has to be a bit of tomfoolery," FDP General Secretary Karl-Hermann Flach says.

People who like gags and surprises will enjoy the Free Democrats' campaign. They will also see most clearly just how the 100 million Marks the parties are spending on their election campaigns are invested.

Hostesses, trams and packs of cards are all available in the party colours, blue and yellow, and the Düsseldorf advertising agency Baums, Mang and Zimmermann have produced three TV films for the Free Democrats that according to Baums will cheer viewers up again after the news.

One film deals with the Christian Democrats, another with the Social Democrats. The most successful of the three from the adman's point of view is the film in which the FDP draws the distinction between itself and the Social Democrats with whom it proposes to remain in coalition.

"Our prosperity is no holy cow," a voice says, "but it is not an old carthorse at the knacker's yard either." The picture of a contented cow is replaced by that of a chopper with the initials SPD on it. Twice it whishes up and down only to be broken apart by the solid block of FDP at which it is aimed.

The FDP, a voice says, is not going to allow people's prosperity to be taxed out of existence. Side roads branch out to left and right at the right of way sign and the voice concludes by saying that:

"One (the CDU/CSU) lacks the courage to carry out reforms, the other (the SPD) lacks a sense of reality. Between the two the FDP stands guard."

The FDP's posters counteract too much cheerfulness. FDP leader Walter Scheel has a thoughtful look, his chin balanced on one hand. Foreign Minister Scheel will also shortly be travelling to Peking via New York and then via Canada to the EEC summit in Paris. He too is cast as a statesman who is continually on his travels to look after the country's interests.

On reflection the advertising approaches of all three parties seem based on determination to ignore the possibility that certain sections of the voting public may just not be keen on them.

The SPD is taking care not to promise voters the blue in the sky and the CDU/CSU is doing its best to avoid creating the impression of being the party that always says no. The confrontation between the two will have to emerge in the course of the campaign. The advertising concepts suggest that everything is bright and beautiful.

Sideliners such as the privately organised supporters of the Christian and Social Democrats are the first to sound a more pugnacious note.

The Social Democratic supporters' group launched its campaign on 3 October when Günter Grass held a meeting in Weilheim, the constituency in which Franz Josef Strauss is standing for the Opposition.

Writer Heinrich Böll has now also entered the fray. Speaking to journalists in Bonn, Böll stated that he did not want to call Franz Josef Strauss an extremist but he was certainly not far short of being one and he, Böll, was afraid that extremism would gain the upper hand in the event of the CDU/CSU winning the election.

A Christian Democratic victory would, he said, be a catastrophe. The legacy of Konrad Adenauer has long since been spent and the CDU is, he felt, in a state of decomposition as far as manpower is concerned.

*Klaus Dreher*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 October 1972)

# Junge Union reluctantly goes along with CDU/CSU

Critical distance from the parent party has hitherto been the prerogative of the Young Socialists and the Young Democrats. It has now put in an appearance in the ranks of the *Junge Union*, the youth section of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions (CDU/CSU).

Among young supporters of the SPD and FDP the claim that despite differences with the parent party the youth organisation has, reluctantly almost, decided to support its namesake in the election campaign, is a hardy verteran of virtually every election campaign to date.

This claim has now been made by Junge Union leader Jürgen Echternach at his organisation's annual conference, though — it must be added — it was not preceded by the hammer and tong arguments with the parent party that invariably precede statements of this kind by the Young Socialists and the Young Democrats.

The reverse was in fact the case. Shadow Chancellor Rainer Barzel encouraged his party's youngsters to cut it rough with the CDU/CSU.

Echternach's declaration would thus seem more likely to be an attempt to invite comparison with the other two that is not altogether justified. The idea was perhaps to convey a somewhat inaccurate image of unruliness that appeals to young voters rather more than that of an obedient phalanx of bill-posters.

Even so, the Junge Union has undergone a change. In programmatic declarations it has drawn distinctions between itself and the CDU/CSU and unmistakeable terms were to be heard at the conference.

The CDU/CSU, it was said, will have to develop their programme further, otherwise they will decline further into purely technocratic policies. This criticism is concomitant with the accusation that the Christian Democrats base their policy decisions on day-to-day considerations and bears testimony to the new look of the Junge Union.

Following the establishment of the Social and Free Democratic coalition the Junge Union took the call for a re-appraisal far more seriously than the parent parties.

The shocked realisation that a government headed by the CDU/CSU was no longer a matter of course has forged a thinking political organisation out of the Junge Union of old, which used to be a group of young career men poised to make their breakthrough into the political arena.

The initiative was provided by confrontation with the political consciousness of young people influenced by the Extra-Parliamentary Opposition of the days in which the two major parties were in coalition.

The Fulda conference of the Junge Union provided proof in plenty that young CDU and CSU supporters have latched on to the changing ideas of young people in recent years.

The mere fact that the delegates worked their way through mountains of motions and amendments before agreeing on a political programme makes the Junge Union a more credible organisation than before for young people intent on seeing democratic processes observed.

It is also to the Junge Union's credit that it has not allowed itself in the middle of an election campaign to be used as as an election forum by the party elders. The Junge Union stood true to its resolve to deal with the principles of future political activity.

The decisions it reached will not be to the liking of all CDU/CSU politicians. Capital and labour were of equal value, it was decided, this amounting to a vote in favour of workers' participation in management.

The young CDU/CSU supporters borrowed the Social Democratic slogan of improving the quality of life and declared that revolutions were justified as the final solution to social misery.

Programmatic declarations of this kind are likely to land the Junge Union in bad trouble with the majority of the CSU and a large section of the CDU after the elections.

The most important factor, though, is surely the Junge Union's political orientation towards the future. It is confronting the CDU/CSU with the realisation that new problems and conflicts exist and that not every urgent issue can be fobbed off with the same old answers.

The Junge Union will doubtless meet with enthusiastic support from the CDU's trade union group headed by Hans Katzer and Norbert Blüm.

At the other end of the CDU/CSU political spectrum the gentlest reaction that can be expected of the Christian Social Union is a shake of the head.

A Junge Union that is prepared to discuss Marxism and anxious to plug a theory deficit will encounter no little resistance among hard-boiled CDU/CSU advocates of a pragmatic approach.

*Alfons Schiele*

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 3 October 1972)

■ CENTREPIECE

# The Federal Archives – the memory of the nation




The number of documents the ministries produce is incredible," Dr Wolfgang Mommsen, head of the Federal Archives in Koblenz, stated, pausing for effect. "Do you know," he said, "the administration of a State is becoming more and more bureaucratic today, though I doubt very much if much of it is really necessary."

Mommsen's doubts are connected with the difficulties he faces at the Federal Archives in Koblenz. The flood of documents from the ministries in Bonn long ago filled it to capacity and the question as to what is worth keeping and what should be thrown away is becoming more important.

But the Federal Archives have managed to exist for twenty years. "We are the nation's memory," Dr Mommsen claims.

That is only true to a certain extent. Officially the history of the nation is being administered by the Central Archives in Potsdam, GDR, and it is here that the overwhelming mass of material from 1867/1871 to 1918 is stored.

So far there have been no contacts between the two archives cataloguing German history. Wolfgang Mommsen, the grandson of famous historian Theodor Mommsen, believes that the present situation will change one day and relations will be "normalised". "We are very interested in documents from the early years of the German Empire," he comments.

But for the time being the Federal Archives has to restrict its activities. A Cabinet decision of 1950 sets out plainly its sphere of reponsibility: "1. The collection, classification and scientific utilisation of material of historical interest issuing from the Federal government and its departments. 2. The storage of material from the former Reich Archives and Prussian Secret State Archives found on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany along with documents of the former German Reich authorities and the German Wehrmacht. 3. The administration of the files of the German zonal administrative establishments from 1945 to 1949. 4. The acquisition and care of confiscated and returned files as well as other files belonging to the Federal Republic or the former Reich."

The list of duties facing the Federal Archives in Koblenz was long and there was not much more that it could do other than collect all the material it could. A lot of valuable documents had been lost in the confusion of war, they had changed ownership and were now in danger of rotting in some deserted storehouse.

Obtaining documents from the National Socialist era was particularly difficult as the Allies were extremely hesitant about handing over the files in their possession after 1945.

Even today the British and Americans have a considerable amount of material under lock and key. It is only the Russians that have returned almost all the files that were in their possession – though they sent them to the Central Archives in Potsdam and not the Federal Archives in Koblenz.

Despite this, the Federal Archives and its branches in Frankfurt, Freiburg, St Augustin near Bonn and Kornelimünster have become a storehouse of information on contemporary history.

They are of inestimable value for research into the Weimar Republic and the National Socialist era. Research into twentieth-century German history relies heavily on the material found at the Federal Archives.

The forty kilometres of files and twenty million metres of film demonstrate the size of the operations faced by the Archives. Experiments with computer storage have just begun and this should lead to some improvement in the situation. But with five kilometres of files being sent to the Archives every year some extension to the building inevitable.

"We archivists collect everything of historical value. The main thing is that the material gets to the public," Dr Mommsen states. But Mommsen, head of the Federal Archives since 1967, is not optimistic about the future.

History is looked upon with hostility today, he claims, and as keeping historical archives is largely a question of money the worst must be feared.

But Mommsen is far removed from those people who believe that everything issued by the authorities should be included in the archives. "Archivists must always know who is responsible for what questions," he comments. A study of history is not enough. No modern archivist can cope without knowing something about administration and constitutional history.

As the ministries always feel written documents with their official stamp are important, the decision about whether a document is valuable or not often develops into a battle between the archivist and the civil service.

Normally, the ministries in Bonn do not release their files until five or ten years have elapsed. The Foreign Office stores its documents in its own archives.

Dr Mommsen casts an envious eye at the Public Records Office in London which only keeps one per cent of the documents issued every year. The Federal Archives on the other hand has to store between twenty and thirty per cent of the annual flood of documents, including material that is not worth keeping but cannot be destroyed because of legal or administrative time limits.

The academic value of the post-war documents is at present negligible as government files cannot be inspected until a thirty-year time limit has elapsed. Both the Bonn bureaucracy's desire for immortality and legal niceties of this kind hinder research and storage work.

Preparing historical material for unrestricted academic use is one of the most important duties of the Federal Archives. More than five hundred researchers from both home and abroad come to Koblenz every year to delve into the recent or remote past. An adviser well-versed in the intricacies of the archives has to be attached to every researcher.

The reading room of the Federal Archives is open to anyone able to present a certificate showing that he is involved in academic work. But even then he is not allowed to view all the material.

Apart from files subject to a certain degree of secrecy, the Federal Archives in Koblenz also administers the estates of a number of prominent historical figures and the heirs have not always given their permission for this material to be made public.

This is Dr Mommsen's special field. In the fifties he toured the country to obtain articles, letters and diaries from the estate of all sorts of well-known politicians. "That was the best time in my life," Mommsen remembers. "People just presented me with what I wanted."

In many cases it was the name Mommsen which led to this generosity. The showpieces of the collection today include the estates of Bismarck, Bülow, Erzberger, Maximilian Harden and Eduard Spranger.

Mommsen, himself a pupil of Bismarck researcher Hermann Oncken, was particularly keen on acquiring Bismarck's estate. "A good Bismarck letter costs about 1,500 Marks today compared with the five hundred Marks charged for a Stresemann," he reports.

Mommsen once tried to acquire a letter written by Bismarck and put up as a lot at an auction sale. Mommsen went up to two thousand Marks before giving up. The letter, dealing with the Jewish question, went to a Jewish institute in New York.

This once again raises the question of the financial value of archive material. Mommsen as a historian refuses to accept the question. For him everything important that is historically unique cannot have a price put on it.

How does he decide whether a document is worth including in the archives? This question does not arise in the case of the documents of the Imperial Chamber Court of 1495, which are among the oldest documents in the Federal Archives.

Dr Wolfgang Mommsen

(Photo: Bundesa

Otherwise archivists are faced by two alternatives – acceptance or rejection. This is the responsibility of the archivist alone. Mommsen relies on his experience on this matter. "Archivists act to the best of their knowledge and according to their conscience," he comments.

Of course there are cases when conscience need not be exercised. A retired civil servant once came to the Federal Archives with his certificate of appointment rubber-stamped with the signature of Kaiser Wilhelm. "That's of no value at all to us," Mommsen comments.

Negotiating with other centres which want to keep their own historical documents turns out to be more difficult. When the Federal Archives learn that a number of valuable historical documents are to be found stored in some town or other, the professional passion for everything good, old and important is allied to a portion of harmless greed. Letters are exchanged, appeals made and mediators appointed. "We normally get what we want," Dr Mommsen states.

Lovers of law and order would realise the working methods and administrative structure of the Federal Archives. "That is due to the system," Dr Mommsen comments. Archivists are often thwarted by university professors who administer science as civil servants, he explains.

This fact is important where practical work is concerned and its effects can be seen in even the smallest document. It is first of all given a number and then a title indicating its subject matter. This title is then registered in the catalogue.

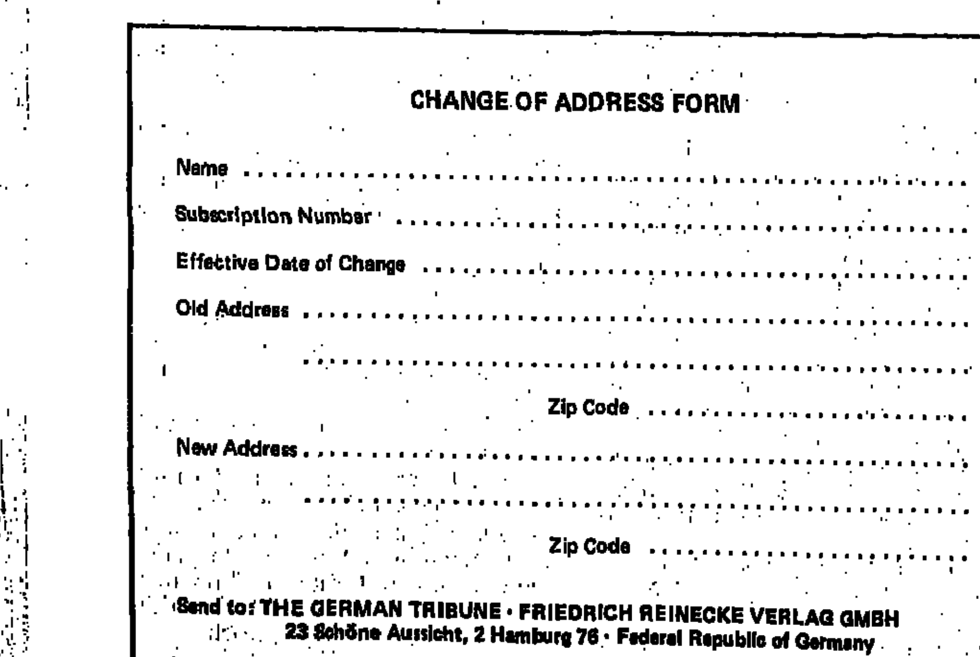
Some 330 persons work at present at the Federal Archives in Koblenz and its outside branches. But only 32 of them have adviser status with the corresponding historical and administrative training.

Wolfgang Mommsen sometimes broods about the old days when he still worked in the administration of the Prussian Archives. "There was nothing more wonderful than Prussian administrative files," he reflects. "They were still kept in fine neat handwriting."

Things are different today. Much more administrative work is done today and it is not always so painstaking. But things must have started going downhill a long time ago. Franz von Papen, last Chancellor but one before Hitler's advent to power and for a time his Vice-Chancellor, came to see Wolfgang Mommsen at the Federal Archives in Koblenz a few years ago.

Looking at the records of the Chancellery, von Papen looked puzzled. "Did I say that? " he blurted. "Never, I couldn't have said that." Dr Mommsen just shrugged his shoulders. "These things crop up from time to time . . ." *Wolf Scheller*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 September 1972)


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■ LEGAL AFFAIRS

# Public fears misuse of stored data

Television viewers watching the latest episode of a crime series were able to see how criminals misused for their own ends a computer containing data of use in kidney transplants.

The announcer stated beforehand that the case was only invented but the programme did reveal prospects that were not only Utopian. In view of the technical opportunities offered today by computers these prospects could soon materialise.

Computers are in great demand nowadays. It only takes these electronic brains a fraction of a second to solve mathematical problems that would take hours or days of work in the old-fashioned office. Data too is supplied at the press of a button, eliminating painstaking typewriting. But they are both a blessing and a curse.

State and private bureaucracies are both subject to the same urge towards perfection. More and more data have to be stored and more and more data can be stored. This is where the danger lies. The individual's private life can be completely exposed.

"It is important in all branches involving data processing to make the necessary arrangements guaranteeing the protection of the private sphere of the individual in a constitutional manner without jeopardising the improvements accruing through automation," the Ministry of the Interior states in the introduction of a data protection law it has drawn up.

But what does that mean? How are the interests of the community to be weighed up against the interests of the individual? The limits have never been clearly defined.

Ignoring the television programme, the private sphere of the individual is already endangered in the medical sector as a number of medical insurance schemes have started storing information about their members in computers.

The problem occupying medical associations is that medical data cannot always be strictly separated from administrative data. At a congress in Wattenscheid the Computer Committee set up by the Specialist Commission for the Further Development of Medical Welfare Insurance concluded that the population's declining confidence in public establishments was already so advanced that the doctor-patient relationship should not be endangered by storing medical information at sickness insurance centres.

There should be no objection to sickness insurance companies using computers for administrative work. But some doctors have questioned the registration of private medical information. When the computer system is built up still further permitting local authorities and employers access to this information it would be all too easy for private data to fall into the wrong hands.

Speakers at an international congress for data processing in medicine, held recently in Berlin, all stated that data demanding secrecy should not be fed into computers in the first place.

Information on mental complaints or venereal diseases comes into this category. Experts also object to the storage of information about diseases caused by drug abuse as this could endanger the rehabilitation of the patient.

They believe the only result of a comprehensive data storage system would be a bee-line for the surgeries of quacks or an increase in private treatment. The patient would pay all the costs to avoid information about his complaint being fed into an insurance company's computer.

The Hartmannbund, a medical association representing a number of doctors in this country, sees the advantages to be gained from the storage of patients' data in hospitals and individual medical practices.

But it also believes that a large number of questions have to be answered before a scheme of this type can be introduced. The Hartmannbund believes that diagnoses leading conceivably to social discrimination should not be stored in a computer in order to rule out the risk of this information being misused by third parties.

The government must now act. A number of Federal states have already passed legislation preventing the misuse of data but the various laws vary so much and are sometimes so out of touch with the actual situation that there can be no general application or interpretation.

The Bill drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior plans to close some of the gaps in existing legislation.

As existing laws governing the protection of the private sphere of the individual are not sufficient for preventing the misuse of computer information, the new government and the new Bundestag will have to give this problem priority treatment. *Hans Jörg Sottorf*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 September 1972)

# Special police units set up to counter terrorism

Special police units will be on the alert in all Federal states in future to carry out speedily and effectively particularly difficult and dangerous duties involving security," Prime Minister Hans Filbinger of Baden-Württemberg states.

Special units existed in a number of Federal states, including Baden-Württemberg, before the attack on the Israelis in Munich, and their number are to be increased. Special forces for other areas are at various stages of planning.

Minister of the Interior Hans Dietrich Genscher plans a special force attached to the Federal Border Guard which will be able to begin operations within 45 minutes of a request to this effect by one of the Federal states.

Bavarian Minister of the Interior Bruno Merk describes this force as an additional aid. Bavaria plans to establish anti-terrorist squads in Munich and Nuremberg by the end of 1972, he states.

"New forms of terror and new tactics in demonstrations have shown that normal police training is no longer adequate. Only special units can cope with extreme cases with a high degree of success," Merk added.

In the light of events at Munich, the "observation and detection groups" already existing in Hesse are being equipped with modern arms suitable for use at night. Training is also being intensified, a Hesse Interior Ministry spokesman stated in Wiesbaden.

There are also plans for forming special units in the Federal states of Rhineland-Palatinate, North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and the Saar. But information from these Federal states is not very forthcoming.

A spokesman for the Hamburg authorities did not confirm that plans of this type existed. He explained his silence by pointing out that security measures are useless unless kept secret.

The Federal Border Guard's special unit cannot be used in West Berlin because of the city's special status. The city has however set up its own unit which is soon to be fully equipped. Senator of the Interior Kurt Neubauer refused to give any details about the size of the unit, however.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 September 1972)

# New Interpol president talks of the future

The 41st Interpol General Assembly ended in Frankfurt on 26 September after eight days of discussions. Canadian William L. Higgitt was elected president for the next four years, replacing this country's Paul Dickopf.

Higgitt told journalists that Interpol would concentrate on fighting crimes involving narcotics. Among measures planned, he said, was the compilation of statistics in the 114 member countries on all drug traffickers and drugtakers arrested by the police.

Training police to deal with crimes involving narcotics is to be intensified with the help of audiovisual procedure developed by Interpol. Higgitt also stated that Interpol would back all programmes of crime prevention in the member countries of the organisation. Crime was increasing by between seven and ten per cent a year.

Interpol is short of money, which explains the decision to increase its budget by thirty per cent from January 1973. Paul Dickopf, the retiring Interpol president, pressed for an increase in membership rates.

Dickopf pointed out that the Federal Republic paid Interpol less than three hundred thousand Swiss francs a year. Higher sums are paid to other international organisations which are less successful than Interpol, he claimed.

Despite the financial situation, Interpol has been able to build headquarters at the cloud, Paris in the last four years and the radio network has also been extended.

The 41st Interpol General Assembly in Frankfurt also dealt with the increasing number of cases of air piracy and acts of terror. But Article three of the Interpol statute prevents the organisation from taking the initiative in these fields and the clause is not going to be changed.

Interpol did however recommend senior police authorities to increase their cooperation on an international level. Another recommendation called upon government to introduce tighter controls on the trade in firearms especially in cases where the purchaser lived abroad.

Interpol Secretary General Jean Nepote stated: "The easier it is to cross frontiers, the more controls must take place. You cannot have everything." Certain restrictions on freedom must be accepted, he said.

Counterfeiters too will soon notice this tougher attitude. A special conference of police and band representatives is planned soon to discuss ways of putting an end to their trade.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 27 September 1972)

# Lawyers call for reform of property and press laws

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Among the recommendations made by the 49th Lawyers Congress that ended in Düsseldorf on 24 September was reform of existing property laws in urban areas. Temporary provisions of the town planning laws should be incorporated as permanent regulations in the Federal Construction Law.

Compulsory purchase legislation should be redrafted, persons wishing to buy property in the outer areas of conurbations should be subject to more stringent regulations; local authorities' planning rights should be extended and a law should be passed enabling the confiscation of land for the purposes of council house building. A number of recommendations were also made concerning the press laws.

Motions calling for land nationalisation and a tax on non-utilised land profits were rejected. But the Lawyers Congress did recommend examining whether the ownership of buildings could be separated from land ownership in some urban areas and whether this land could then be transferred to the local authority. The abolition of the land acquisition tax and the immediate introduction of a tax on capital gains resulting from land sales were also recommended.

The prevailing view on the press laws was the one put forward by journalists and supported by a specialist committee. The right of internal press freedom was derived from the current industrial relations law.

The Lawyers Congress recommended a standardised Federal law governing the internal organisation of press concerns. In order to guarantee a free press and free and adequate information.

Editorial staff should be given a certain degree of individual responsibility and must be granted a share in decision-making relating to staff appointments in their sector.

The Lawyers Congress' recommendation dealt further with this issue. Lawyers representing employers and trade unions formed an alliance against the editorial staff and managed to secure the rejection of a motion calling for the abolition of Paragraph 118 of the Labour-Management Law ruling out the application of decision-making provisions in press concerns.

No specific legislation has been passed to combat industrial crime. The recommendations made by the Lawyers Congress are no more than general principles for cooperation between the public prosecutor, the police and tax authorities.

Tax authorities are obliged to report serious economic offences to the public prosecutor but legal specialists attach little practical significance to this regulation.

The Lawyers Congress therefore believes that a Bundestag commission of investigation should be equipped with powers to investigate the otherwise confidential files of banks and tax authorities to uncover other cases of industrial crime.

The Lawyers Congress recommends a standardised system of compensation for the victims of criminal offences, road accidents, pollution and research work. Standardised payments could then be paid for various cases of personal injury.

Arguments about which authority or insurance scheme should cover the costs involving this system should not be allowed to influence or delay legislation to this effect.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 September 1972)

■ MONETARY AFFAIRS

# USA soft-pedals hard line at IMF meeting

This time last year there was far more fighting spirit at the annual meeting in Washington of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

The attitude somewhat brusquely adopted by US Finance Secretary John Connally led to a harsh confrontation eventually resulting in a comprehensive international realignment of exchange rates.

This international agreement was hailed by President Nixon as an epoch-making event in the history of monetary affairs and many observers felt it might provide a sound basis for the future yet the first cracks in the foundations made their appearance only a few months later.

Barely six months later Britain, a country of considerable importance in international payments, found itself unable to maintain the newly negotiated exchange rate and sterling was floated.

The sterling crisis left the dollar in an extremely bad way and by last summer the exchange markets were in uproar and a new wave of dollars flooded into this country.

It may be that the atmosphere at this year's IMF conference in Washington is relatively relaxed and optimistic because there is no background of dramatic goings-on on the world's exchange markets.

The reason might also be fear of the painful consequences and political risks of genuine reform. Perhaps this is why bona fide initiative in bringing about a major solution is no longer felt to be quite so urgently needed.

It could, for that matter, be that there have been repeated opportunities of gaining an insight into the political abysses that are concealed by the fog of monetary problems.

The only point on which agreement is general is that things cannot go on as they are doing. Yet despite the chic optimism displayed at Washington the pundits conceded that at the best of times it will be years before a reform worthy of the name is effected.

As is so often the case where monetary matters are involved hypocrisy is just around the corner. Spokesmen for all 124 countries represented talked in terms of stability and solidarity yet one cannot but suspect some governments of resorting to white lies in this context.

In reality the monetary debate is dominated by international inflation and national egoism. Political practitioners of inflation in countries everywhere can count themselves lucky that there is hardly a currency in the world that is not subject to inflationary tendencies. Otherwise they would long since have been at their wits' end.

In the past this country's spokesmen at IMF meetings have always been able to adopt the role of guardians of stability and to sound a warning note against inflation and the headlong trend to depreciation. Nowadays the Federal Republic itself boasts one of the world's highest inflation rates.

In the past the Americans' attitude towards plans to reform the international monetary system has verged on sabotage. They have now, or so it seemed in Washington, abandoned this approach and are willing to negotiate.

They still seem to feel, though, that there is no particular hurry. Maybe this is because there has been no crisis of confidence in the dollar for the past two months.

What is more, the United States stipulates conditions that may not be voiced in the gruff tones of a Finance Secretary Connally but are none the less far-reaching.

Monetary concessions are made dependent on trading concessions and this, to say the least, will not make it any the easier to reach international agreement.

Over and above everything else there is the American idea of making exchange rate alterations enforceable by international monetary authorities on countries with unusually large foreign exchange reserves. For Bonn this would mean compulsory revaluation of the Mark again.

In the past exchange rates have been judged according to a country's trade balance and economic performance. Currency reserves are now to be viewed as the prime criterion. This is surely a dubious idea.

A country cannot be expected to throttle its exports by revaluing its currency merely because its foreign exchange reserves are on the increase.

This need have nothing to do with its trading position. Reserves can increase because of a crisis in confidence in other currencies, because of international interest rates or because the prospects of profitable investment vary from one country to another.

They can never be the yardstick for exchange rate policies.

*Walter Slotosch*
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 September 1972)




Finance and Economics Affairs Minister Helmut Schmidt, addressing the IMF conference at Washington (Photo: ...)

## SDRs and inflation

Monetary reform preliminaries have come to a conclusion. On 26 September the delegations of 124 member-countries of the International Monetary Fund meeting at Washington's Sheraton Park Hotel to discuss problems relating to the international monetary system were confronted with a new situation.

On this, the second day of the conference, the United States grasped the initiative. Finance Secretary George P. Shultz mounted the rostrum and told the 2,000 delegates in no uncertain terms what his country felt ought to be done in the way of an urgently needed reform of the monetary system.

Mr Shultz's six-point programme is based on the need to strip gold of its role as a reserve unit. Its place is to be taken by the special drawing rights originally instituted as a means of bridging countries' short-term balance of payments gaps. Gold, then, is to be replaced by what has been called paper gold, the International Monetary Fund's SDRs.

The second major point is that countries with substantial balance of payments surpluses are to be forced by means of sanctions to revalue their currencies. Conversely, countries in debt are to be nudged towards devaluation.

Sanctions are to take the form of special tariffs and forfeiting the right to convert foreign exchange surpluses into ready cash.

Last but not least the Americans insist that a reorganisation of world trade accompany international monetary reforms.

The United States has left no one in doubt as to what it wants. Above all it wants the other industrialised countries to do everything they can to promote US exports. One of the foremost aims of Mr Shultz's programme for "a new balance between flexibility and stability" is to force countries such as the Federal Republic and Japan to revalue their currencies until such time as their trading surpluses, of which the US Finance Secretary was most critical, are past history.

As an initial result the Japanese yen has run up against renewed pressure. The Americans insist that this trading aspect of

Continued on page 7

## IMF averts trade and monetary 'cold war'

Richard Nixon is fond of play-acting and well-tempered applause greeted his appearance at the IMF meeting in Washington's Sheraton Park Hotel where delegates from 124 countries delivered prefabricated speeches outlining their various ideas about am improved international monetary system.

The President will doubtless have had not only the major tasks facing the international gathering but also his own election campaign in mind but the delegates forgave Mr Nixon this foible.

His appearance may not necessarily have made the annual conference of the International Monetary Fund a historic occasion; the policy America adopted did.

The President heralded a change in US monetary policy. The hard line pursued since 15 August 1971, apparently regardless of the rest of the world and solely in defence of America's national interest, has given way to willingness to negotiate.

A "cold" trade and currency war will not be waged. The Americans intend to cooperate constructively in a new and improved international monetary system.

America's ideas were outlined by Mr Nixon's Finance Secretary, George Shultz. They were neither new nor revolutionary but in their present form for the first time represented the US point of view.

Following a transitional period during which the United States is to try and strike a payments balance the dollar is to regain convertibility.

Banks of issue will not be able to trade in dollars for gold in Washington as in the past, though. Instead they will be issued with special drawing rights, coupons entitling them to hard currency.

These SDRs are to become the crux of the new system and gradually to assume the importance attached to gold in its predecessor.

Trade and payments across frontiers are to be safeguarded from monetary crises by means of monetary good behaviour on the part of all countries as agreed. These rules and regulations will provide for gentle pressure to be exerted to bring about revaluation and devaluation.

The American proposal is not the only one up for discussion but its sponsor is of course the most powerful country in the West. This country's proposals, made by Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt, do not differ considerably from those of the United States.

The country with views most at variance from the US proposals is France, which is still not resigned to gold losing part of its importance as a yardstick of the international monetary system. Tough negotiations will keep the specialists busy for months, if not years.

The body that will be responsible for conducting negotiations has already been christened. It is the twenty-member committee consisting of representatives of both the poor developing countries and the rich industrialised nations.

This committee will be the smithy in which the new system will be forged and repairs effected to the old. The components will be processed by the Ministers' deputies in such a way that the twenty Ministers will merely have to fit the pieces together. The Group of Ten will retain its advisory function.

The Americans are of the opinion that a new system can only be embarked on with a new man at the head of the International Monetary Fund. This, they say, is why they are against the re-election of Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, whose term of office as director-general of the IMF is due to expire in August 1973.

This shot against M. Schweitzer's bows gave him an unexpected boost in prestige. When he mounted the rostum he was greeted with spontaneous applause. This country too declared its support for his re-election.

It would certainly be in the interest of continuity. The Bretton Woods system cannot be jettisoned at one fell swoop and replaced by something entirely different. The old system will probably be repaired under the pressure of repeated monetary unrest until such time as it has the appearance of being something new.

This, indeed, would be fine if only the confidence that went by the board in the course of recent monetary crises were regained. But the prospects of a boost in confidence are none too rosy as yet.

*Rudolf Herlt*
(Die Zeit, 29 September 1972)



■ PHOTOGRAPHY

# Photokina – the world's best cameras for the world to see

Hannoversche Allgemeine

After laboriously walking round the twelve halls of Cologne's Photokina, the major photographic and film trades fair, the average camera-user, a little confused by the sheer amount of exhibits seen in the course of a few hours, will wonder just what to make of this year's exhibiton.

It is not an easy question to answer. The components and photographic supplies industry occupy so much floor space that does not immediately affect the average consumer that he tends to overlook the fundamental innovations of general interest that will soon be filling photographers' shop windows.

Like several of its immediate predecessors this year's Photokina, it can be said, has not been marked by bona fide sensations, revolutionary innovations such as the cassette film premiered at the 1963 exhibition.

Nonetheless a large number of fundamental improvements in camera and lens construction are on show. They make photography even less problematic for the layman than it is already.

The latest cameras tend to be even smaller in size, even lighter in weight, easier to handle and less breakdown-prone.

Camera miniaturisation has progressed to a staggering degree in recent years, the manufacturers meeting the requirements of the general public, which is no longer interested in cameras that have to be carried in a case round the neck for all to see.

The latest development in compact cameras comes from Kodak. After three months on the US market and outrageously successful sales figures the Pocket Instamatic has now been introduced in this country.

The Pocket Instamatic joins an ever larger number of simple cameras at low prices. Interestingly enough the bulk of cameras sold by domestic manufacturers retail at around 65 Marks.

The Pocket Instamatic is about the size of a twenty packet of cigarettes and weighs three and a half ounces. It can thus be stored away and fished out with ease from the user's trouser pocket.

Kodak have designed a negative format of only 13 x 17 mm for the Pocket Instamatic. It produce first-rate photos even in enlargements to 9 x 11.5 or 13 x 18 cm. Two new slide projectors for the new format have also been marketed.

The slide frames are only three centimetres square and colour exposures are returned ready developed and framed in a box that can be inserted straight into the projector. For the time being at least there could hardly be a more foolproof and straightforward process.

Another interesting camera is the Rollei A 26 and the C 26 computerised flash device. The camera is virtually automatic. All the user has to do is open it up, push the exposure button and snap the camera shut again.

The flash device is so programmed to meet the requirements of the camera that shutter speed is automatically set. Photography is rendered unproblematic in all lights.

The Polaroid stand in Hall 2 is another focus of interest. The Aladdin is not to be marketed in this country before autumn next year but it dominates the Polaroid exhibit and is the centre of interest.

The Aladdin produces a finished snapshot of high quality on plastic sheets nine centimetres square once every 1.2 seconds. The finished photo emerges; surplus backing sheets no longer need to be peeled off.

As with all Polaroid cameras exposures no longer need to be taken in for developing and printing. It remains to be seen how well the new snapshots keep over a period of time.

Details of the retail price at which the Aladdin is to be marketed are not available at the Polaroid stand but in the United States, where it is to be launched this Christmas, the price is expected to be in the 100 to 175 dollar range.

The Japanese rule the roost in single-lens reflex cameras and this year's Photokina seems to indicate that domestic manufacturers are leaving the Asians to their own devices. Asahi and Minolta stand out among a wide range of Japanese single-lens reflex exhibits. The Asahi Pentax ES incorporates an ingenious lens thread enabling lenses to be exchanged without affecting exposure control. Minolta have introduced a similar system with some 150 items of equipment leading up to and including remote control. Carl Zeiss, a manufacturer of renowned lenses, exhibit a new zoom lens for 6 x 6 cm with a focal distance of 120 mm and a light intensity of 1 to 2.0. Its price and purpose make it more of interest for professional photographers, though. The correct exposure is what matters, Braun have maintained for many years, and the Braun stand boasts a new generation of electronic flash devices. The Braun 2000 Vario Computer offers faster flash speed, more flashes per charge and a choice of three shutters. Depending on distance the speed at which flashes recur ranges from six to three tenths of a second, which is ample for the most demanding of photographers.

Manufacturers have not forgotten amateur film-makers either and developments are heading fast and furiously in the direction of film plus soundtrack.

Several manufacturers have already introduced reasonable sound film cameras. The twin-band process consists of a super 8 camera running concurrently with a tape recorder. During playback impulses taped during filming automatically ensure that tape and film are accurately linked.

Joseph Nièpce of France invented the "recording of picture-type light impressions" 150 years ago. Nowadays photography is a matter of course. Statisticians estimate that 52 snapshots a second were taken all over the world last year.

It is hard to say how many exposures proved a failure but the cameras on show at this year's Photokina are so foolproof that the number of wasted shots must be steeply declining.

*Dirk Tils*
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 September 1972)



Rolleiflex SL 35 with new Carl Zeiss Planar HFT — 1:1.4/85 mm (Photo: Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen)



Visitors at Cologne's Photokina (Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

## Home films gain in popularity

The number of home cine films on offer at this year's Photokina, the Cologne photographic and film trades fair, is larger than ever. Twenty firms have more than 10,000 titles on their lists. Sales are doing well, film-lovers collecting good films like stamp collectors collect stamps.

This is a trend that was not really expected to set in until the introduction of audio-visual cassette techniques. It has been accelerated by the progress of sound film projectors for amateurs.

At Cologne two years ago sound projectors were clearly in the minority. Since 1970 some sixty new super 8 film projectors have been marketed in this country, half of them already sound projectors.

The sales of films have increased accordingly. For decades silent films of the Mickey Mouse and Charlie Chaplin variety sold steadily and well. Since the late sixties new markets have opened up and major motion pictures have been cut and sold.

UFA-ATB of Düsseldorf prove that these films need not be evergreens; they can also be brand-new. Their list includes a colour version of Heinz Rühmann's *Feuerzangenbowle* cut to two twenty-minute reels costing 160 Marks and a shortened version of George Hilton in *Halleluja*, a 1972 Italo-Western that is still going the cinema rounds on its first showing.

Globus Film of Munich are marketing seven-minute sound versions of Asterix and Piccolo, also of Munich, already have a ten-minute film of the Munich Olympics on offer for 100 Marks.

It is hoped to sell 50,000 copies of the Olympic film at home and this is far from wishful thinking. Even motion pictures costing 200 Marks as edited and cut for super 8 customers frequently sell up to and over 10,000 copies.

The distributors exhibiting at Photokina almost exclusively offer movies and hobby films on normal spools as used by millions of amateurs. They are not interested in cassettes as yet, considering them still to be at the experimental stage and above all too expensive.

This view was general at Cologne. Video recording was felt to be a non-starter as yet. Home film distributors reckon that even at the next Photokina in two years' time the majority of their films will be super 8 even though they could easily switch over to video cassettes or records.

*Klaus Müller-Neuhof*
(Handelsblatt, 29 September 1972)

Continued from page 6

currency reform be implemented before the dollar is made convertible again.

The other side of the coin as proposed by the United States is the abolition of the gold standard. Even though other countries, including the Federal Republic, are also in favour of SDRs taking over the role of gold the proposal remains fraught with risk.

Were the United States merely to favour the introduction of a new reserve medium because it no longer has enough of the old one, gold, to cope with the influx of dollars international inflation could be with us for good.

Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt of this country showed he was well aware of the risk when, in the speech he delivered at Washington, he called in the interest of stability for strict conditions under which special drawing rights were to be issued.

*Dr Klaus Kemper*
(Nordwest Zeitung, 28 September 1972)

■ AUTOMOBILES

# Caravans become luxury homes on wheels

At the eleventh International Caravan Show in Essen 700 models were exhibited by 172 manufacturers from thirteen countries. Visitors who already owned an older model had an opportunity of examining a complete range of additional equipment designed to bring their old faithful up to date.

Modern, self-lighting gas lights, fans to boost the performance of existing heating systems and a new tent attachment can make a five-year-old caravan almost as good as new.

Major caravan manufacturers do not continually market new models with the aim of inducing caravan-owners to trade in their old models for new ones. Body design and colour are retained as a brand feature. Alterations are made solely to the length and interior.

Yet caravan-owners. occasionally have to switch to a new model – when there is an addition to the family, for instance.

Five manufacturers are currently challenging builders of conventional caravans by introducing bungalows on wheels between seven and nine metres long and costing between 12,000 and 18,000 Marks.

These weekend homes on wheels have the advantage of being transportable by large cars rather than by commercial vehicles only. They are also licensed for carriage by road transport.

Tabbert were the first manufacturers to single out this gap on the market and their Baronesse range of giants on wheels have sold well since last spring. The competition was quick to follow suit with larger models of its own.

Tabbert's Comtesse range, varying in length from 3.4 metres to 6.6 metres and in price from 3,390 to 12,490 Marks, has been extended by the introduction of a further two units to a total of twelve models. The windows have been enlarged and the kitchen units also increased in size.

The 5.7-metre Comtesse is particularly interesting in that it includes central seating arrangements and a special children's room with bunk beds.

In the de luxe range Tabbert have reduced the number of models available from 22 to twelve.

The Knaus group have remained true to their existing policy in the export and de luxe range. The Südwind, their most popular model, has been increased in length to 4.15 metres and in licensed overall weight to 850 kilogrammes.

The Jet range has been upgraded at no extra cost. The new season's models of this premium price-range varying in length from 3.10 to 7.85 metres are supplied ready to travel with pressurised water, gas lighting, automatic reversing gear and fitted curtains as standard fittings.

The twin-axle Jet 780 costing 11,900 Marks was premiered at Essen and looks as though a band could be hired to entertain at parties held in it.

Wilk exhibited four ranges, starting with the Sport range varying in length between 3 and 5.15 metres. Then come the three Stern models, twin-axled caravans between 5.60 and 6.85 metres in length and designed as bungalows for the less wealthy camper who spends most of his leisure time on a single camping-site.

There follows the Stern de luxe range, comprising thirteen models from 3.90 to 7.50 metres in length. From 5.80 metres length the chassis is mounted on twin axles.

Finally, there are the fifteen de luxe and grand luxe models. They boast far better-finished interiors with more lighting, upholstery and material patterns.

At last year's Essen caravan and camper fair Wilk were controversial for not fitting out their models with automatic reversing gear. Controversy is no longer called for, it now being a standard fitting on all Wilk models.

The five Dethleffs models sold so well last year that prices have now been reduced. The twin-axle Globetrotter, for instance, has been reduced in price by 790 Marks – almost the price of a tent attachment.

Campers who have suddenly found their tents flooded by washing-up water will be gratified to note that Dethleffs have now channelled the outlet to the far side of the caravan from the door.

Dethleffs and Thrun-Eicker have joined forces to introduce an inexpensive range of live models marketed under the name Junge Linie (Young Line).

The Westphalia stand is invariably the one that attracts advocates of campers rather than caravans. Some eighty per cent of Westfalia's camping buses are exported but they are gaining in popularity in this country too.

There are four versions of the VW camper and the Westphalia Reisemobil on a Hanomag Mercedes chassis with a 54-horse-power engine is going into series production.

The de luxe version of the Reisemobil boasts central heating, a shower bath, toilet and 140-litre water tank and costs 49,950 Marks.

Eriba have a less expensive version of what, in principle, is the same model. The Eriba Nova 460 caravan on a Mercedes base costs 24,950 Marks.

Kayser of Dortmund have gas heaters capable of a thermostatically controlled 2,000 to 6,500 kilocalories. They cost little more than conventional oil heaters with hot-air circuits of similar performance. A number of manufacturers already provide Kayser heating as an optional extra.

The annual caravan fair at Essen presents such a comprehensive picture of the market that it is virtually impossible to view and assess everything on show. One needs only to add that other firms too have models and equipment on show that are well worth a mention.

The ideas behind them are often both imaginative and practical and the quality of workmanship is often first-rate. This is why the small fry will continue to hold their own against the major manufacturers.

The stand of one major manufacturer

Continued on page 13




**Rollswagen!**

A Federal Republic automobiles accessories dealer in Würzburg is offering to Volkswagen owners synthetic fronts for their Beetles that turns the car into a sort of Rolls Royce. The substitute front costs 750 Marks. (Photo: dpa)

# Frankfurt fair highlights automation in garages with staff shortages

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The shortage of staff in garages and filling stations will continue, domestic and foreign manufacturers of garage and filling station equipment are overwhelmingly agreed.

This, then, is the trend they are catering for; and two main consequences seemed to emerge at the auto mechanics trade fair held recently in Frankfurt.

More and more operations are being rationalised and times cut by the increasing use of machinery and equipment. At the same time the equipment is being rendered foolproof so that semi-skilled or unskilled staff can use it without running any great risk of error.

These tendencies are particularly apparent in wheel-balancing. Despite impressive machinery development in the past wheel- balancing remains for the most part a fairly skilled operation.

The latest equipment consists of compact devices that are easily operated and can be wheeled straight to the jacked-up car. The wheel no longer needs to be carried from one end of the garage to the other. It can be unbolted from the axle and laid straight on the machine.

Precision electronic wheel-balancing for fast cars has been further refined. The wheels is not even unbolted; complete with brake discs it is balanced while still on the axle.

One of the difficulties with this method is that the axle and suspension start to oscillate during balancing and render readings inaccurate. Newly-developed attachments keep a firm hold on axlo and suspension and so eliminate this drawback.

A fair number of balancing equipment manufacturers represented at the fair were of the opinion that in future the wheels of last cars in particular ought to be doubly balanced: the wheel and tyre on a conventional device and then the mounted wheel and brake discs with the aid of electronic equipment.

Innovations in the field of axle and track measurement include a kind of roller testbed that cuts down to a fraction the time taken to conduct the necessary measurements and automatically reco[rd] the results.

Competitors express doubts about [the] accuracy of this method, which [comes] from the United States. Similar do[ubts] are expressed about attempts to develo[p a] combined elevator platform and [wheel] work aligner for small garages.

This combination is not felt to h[ave] much of a future because although it [is a] space-saver it is cumbersome to use [and] thus costs too much.

The technical hitches in platform [de]sign are nowadays considered to [have] been completely ironed out. All t[hat] counts for elevator platforms these [days] is the price. One, it is felt, is as good [as] the other.

The outcome is a wide range [of] inexpensive platforms that in many ca[ses] are going to give the buyers, mostly s[mall] garages, trouble. Even so, the prices [of] platforms in general have declined con[]siderably.

In the long term the same is true o[f] virtually all major garage and fill[ing] station equipment. To this extent inve[st]ment costs cannot be said to warrant [an] increase in the price charged for rep[airs] and servicing.

## Engine testing

There is a tendency towards foolproof[] ing engine testing too. In the past m[any] devices that only skilled personnel c[ould] handle have been marketed. A seco[nd] generation now on the market has t[wo] distinct advantages. Readings are straig[ht] forward and unmistakeable and t[he] equipment can be easily attached.

In the long run reasonable garages ca[n] be expected to tool up with the simp[le] devices so as to enable a normal forec[ourt] attendant to track down the defect fai[rly] quickly.

Sparking plugs no longer need to b[e] removed. The device needs only to b[e] held flush with the plug to check whet[her] the plugs and cables are in working ord[er].

The range of engine testing equipme[nt] on offer will be of interest to do-it-you[r] self enthusiasts but buyers should fi[rst] check whether the equipment does wh[at] it is claimed to do.

Impulses on small monitor screens ar[e] an attractive sight but generally mea[n] nothing to the layman and not much more to the auto mechanic.

Do-it-yourself enthusiasts ought there[] fore to think only in terms of equipme[nt] that clearly indicates whether the func[]tion tested is in working order or not.

Pressure on the market for car washi[ng] lines has eased off a little. Many opp[o]nents of automatic devices have resigne[d] themselves to the development. On th[e] other hand most impracticable and inco[n]venient washing procedures have bee[n] withdrawn from the market.

In car washing lines of all sizes brush[es] are clearly predominant nowadays. Hig[h] pressure attachments are now only us[ed] additionally for, say, underbodies, whee[ls] and tyres.

The trend is towards increasingly ca[re]ful treatment of the vehicle and [a] reduction in the amount of water a[nd] electric current used.

Water of course raises the environ[]mental angle. Nearly all major device[s] incorporate a processing system for re-us[e] of water.

Environmental considerations are in[]creasingly wielded as sales arguments, particularly in respect of oil change and storage equipment. Oil drums will increas[]ingly be replaced by synthetic tanks fille[d] by tanker.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 September 1972)

I do not like people who feel themselves to be guardians of high intellectual values as soon as they have a book in their hand; and I do not like people who consider themselves booklovers because they find all books "fine" that are printed in imitation hand-made paper and possess an expensive cover. A book is a vehicle for statements of the most varied sort and nothing more.

Nothing more? Is the "art of the book", the traditional care of external form, the balance and harmony of print and picture, of materials and colours and proportion, no more than the esoteric and rather pointless aim of the literature-producing clique which is of no use to the consumer, the reader?

This is not the case. Speech can influence the thought it expresses by its phraseology. The voice of a speaker can influence and even change a text by particular stresses and rhythms without changing a single word.

Similarly, the form in which a text is presented to a reader, in our case in the form of a printed book, influences the way it is read. Irrespective of whether it is "good" or "bad", the typography plays its part "between the lines". The reader is not aware of it but the influence is no less effective.

First of all there is the purely physical side. The experiences of umpteen million readers has shown what size print, what length line and what overall weight makes reading easier.

The result of this is a list of rules which when kept promote "the art of the book", a term that most be understood in this context as an example of applied art. Divergences from the norm result in poor legibility.

It may not be so bad for experienced readers when cramped print (for print too aids or interferes with reading), grey paper, diamond type or a heavy book detracts from the text.

But detractions of this type can be dangerous and inhibit performance where school textbooks are concerned as pupils have not had many years' reading experience.

This sector has been long neglected. But now many publishers are beginning to print school textbooks in a typography that is best from the educational point of view. (The fact that these books take a long time to reach the classroom is another story.)

The form and content of a book also stand in a relation to each other on an aesthetic level. The exterior appearance of a book, its binding or dust-cover, should ensure that the book gets into the right hands.

The organisation of the text itself should ensure that the book is read in the correct or in a particular way. Presentation can become interpretation, it can have a sobering and distant effect or stimulate and activate the reader. It is here that the picture too exerts a great influence as artistic illustration, diagram or above all as photography.

The laws of mutual influence of book-form and book-content do not only apply to creative literature but to all types of book from the Bible to an instruction manual.

The form of the book influences the way in which a book or various sections or entries in a work of reference are read. A book that is to be read straight through demands a different kind of typography to reference works.

There is no "neutral" presentation that serves exclusively the reading aim. The form of a page or a letter, not to mention a picture, has an aesthetic effect. The reader may not be aware of this but it nonetheless exists.

This is the sphere in which the "book artist" works. If he takes his task seriously, he will not force on the text the form that takes his immediate fancy but he will get to the bottom of the text in order to clothe it in the right guise.

In the same way as presentation can influence the text, an appropriate form can be found to interpret it credibly. The form of a book is correct when the content shines through, when the book's atmosphere can be felt before reading a single word. That is why this branch of art demands that presentation should be subordinate to the word.

## ■ THINGS WRITTEN

# Art of book production and its influence on content

But the contents of a book change from generation to generation. Writers deal with different subject matter, different information is communicated, different forms of learning gain prominence and different sections of the population become readers.

If there is any substance to the theory that book-content and book-form have a mutual influence upon each other, the books would constantly have to change their face and presentation would vary all the time. This does indeed occur where modern writers and new learning methods are concerned.

But Homer and Goethe are still read today and the old Brockhaus dictionary is still consulted. For these writers and works of reference the appropriate form of presentation is more or less fixed. The result is therefore a wide range of presentation reflecting the wide range of what appears in book form.

The influence of content on form and vice-versa is not the only factor changing the character of presentation. Different reading habits (the vast inroads made by the paperback on the market) and above all technical aspects such as quicker production and greater rationalisation also have a decisive effect.

Automation and computerisation in an increasing number of concerns contribute towards the trend away from the lovingly-produced individual book to the planned, standardised industrial product.

Two apparently conflicting trends can be observed. On the one hand there is the rationalisation and standardisation of book presentation because of the spread of technology. This need not be detrimental as industrial planning does not necessarily lead to worse results than the old manual techniques.

On the other hand there is the trend towards the picture prompted by competition from the related media of the illustrated magazine, television and advertising. Book-producers differ in their judgments of these trends. The classicists regret the general decline in book culture while the other publishers consider the older book forms as antiquated.

Both groups are wrong, as is clearly proved by works issued by publishers who make books for the sake of the books themselves and place more emphasis on presentation than "normal" publishing houses.

These small publishers catering largely for booklovers demonstrate the various possibilities of presentation today — apart from those forms encouraged by rationalisation. Demonstrating these forms is the domain of large publishing houses.

There are for instance the classical publishers whose works are of the highest aesthetic value and follow in the footsteps of old and proven traditions.

There are publishing concerns which issue works combining modern graphics with equally important texts — the presentation is superb.

There is also the strict tradition arising from functionalism and the Bauhaus of those publishers who use typography to help interpret the text.

Then there are the hard-working and enthusiastic printers who use the restricted means at their disposal to provide their own personal idea on the right form of books today. Most of them come from the same tradition as V.O. Stomps who has proved a persistent influence on generations of book-producers (a few of them were even blessed with commercial success).

All in all, this adds up to a fruitful literary landscape providing no grounds for pessimism concerning future developments in the book-art sector.

There still remains the question of where these types of books can be seen. All important libraries have collections of "book art". Most of the centres concentrating on this sector in the Federal Republic are to be found in the Rhine-Main area.

There is the Gutenberg Museum in Mainz illustrating printing traditions from the very beginning right up to the twentieth century. There is the Klingspor Museum in Offenbach that concentrates on contemporary works and demonstrates the conflicting trends of our times.

Finally there is the Stiftung Buchkunst in Frankfurt which organises the "Fifty Best Books of the Year" competition in close cooperation with publishers in an attempt to influence and raise the quality of the "normal" book.

*Hans P. Willberg*

(Parlament, 23 september 1972)

# Two valuable manuscripts return home

Cooperation between libraries in the United States and the Federal Republic has led to the return to this country of two literary documents of inestimable value — the first sheet of the *Hildebrandslied* and the *Willehalm Codex* containing the poetry of Wolfram von Eschenbach.

The two manuscripts were stolen by an unknown thief from the bunker in which the Hessische Landesbibliothek of Kassel stored them during the Second World War. The second sheet of the *Hildebrandslied* was found in the United States in the fifties and returned to its rightful owner.

The missing first sheet of the fragment and the *Willehalm Codex* turned up recently in the museum of the Rosenbach Foundation of Philadelphia after a long Odyssee through the United States. The were returned to the Hessische Landesbibliothek without any demand for financial compensation — an unusually generous attitude.

The systematic search for the missing documents was mainly the work of the cultural adviser at the Federal Republic's embassy in Washington, Jürgen Kalkbrenner, and the State Department.

A lot of the work involved in tracing the manuscripts was done by an American art expert by the name of Watkins who advised the embassy and deduced the hands through which the documents could have passed.

Werner Gundersheimer, head of the Rosenbach Foundation, was largely responsible for the happy conclusion to negotiations concerning the return of the manuscripts to the Federal Republic.

Gundersheimer, whose father was head of Frankfurt's Rothschild Museum during the Weimar era, remembered National Socialism's crimes against art and was doubly intent on returning the two manuscripts to their rightful owner in Kassel. The head of the Hessische Landesbibliothek was able to inspect them in the embassy.



An illustration included in the *Willehalm Codex* of Wolfram von Eschenbach's poetry (Photo: Historia)

The monks wrote the *Hildebrandslied* on the blank pages of a manuscript that otherwise contained theological information in Latin. Two sheets, the first and last pages of the original document are still in existence. The third loose sheet was lost when critical appraisal of the manuscript began in the eighteenth century. The thief separated the first sheet from the final side which bore the library stamp.

The *Hildebrandslied* is the oldest literary document written in the German language. The actual work of poetry originated around 55 AD and was recorded in writing in Fulda monastery around 800 AD. It deals with the battle between Hildebrand, the master of arms Dietrich von Bern, and his son Hadubrand.

It is not known how this first sheet turned up in the Rosenbach Foundation collection in Philadelphia nor why the Foundation did not investigate its previous ownership of its own accords.

But that is no more astonishing than other events in the manuscript's history. During the Thirty Years War Swedish troops looted Fulda Monastery but Gustav Adolf presented the Landgraves of Hesse with part of the plundered library in 1632.

The *Willehalm Codex* with the poetry of Wolfram von Eschenbach contains sixty thousand lines describing episodes from the battles of Christian knights with the Moorish and Arab heathens who penetrated into Southern France during the times of Charlemagne.

The manuscript consists of eight hundred pages of parchment with sixty miniatures in gold, blue and silver in which the story of the Carolingian policy of spreading the Gospel was recorded by mediaeval calligraphers.

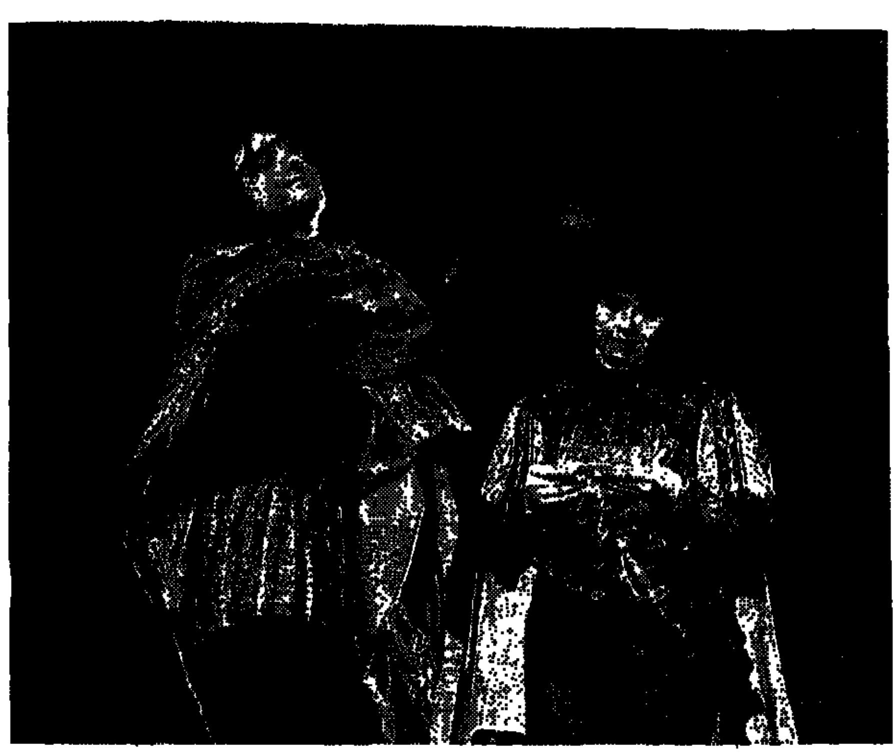
The *Willehalm Codex*, dating from 1334, is certainly the most venerable diplomatic document that has ever been seen in an embassy. *Herbert von Borch*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 September 1972)



## ■ THEATRE

# *As You Like It* gets Hamburg's playhouse off to a good start



A scene from the Hamburg production of *As You Like It* (Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

Ivan Nagel, the new director-general of the Deutsches Schauspielhaus, Hamburg, began work there in January and has gradually gathered a completely new team around him.

The new regime is evident from a number of changes that also show the theatre's increased emphasis on good public relations. A new symbol can be seen all over Hamburg, an initial stylised as a rosette looking something like a refined finger print.

This could imply that the new rulers, most of whom are from the middle-aged generation, can be seen to have their hand in everything that is done or not done.

There are for example the advertising posters with eye-catching picture montages. The theatre's own well-written and smartly-illustrated newspaper reports on the programmes of the other most important Hamburg theatres. It has no competition in this field.

Cloakroom and programme charges are covered by the theatre ticket. Theatre-goers wishing to get rid of their small change can go to the bookshop that has been set up in one corner of the foyer.

From the middle of October onwards the theatre will tour the suburbs. Its first touring production will be Bertolt Brecht's *Kleinbürgerhochzeit* (Petit Bourgeois Wedding).

The first new production under the Nagel regime confirms all these and other indications of a far-reaching change of style (which began under the interim command of Rolf Liebermann and Paris). Its title — *As You Like It*.

But this title was no promise of cheap entertainment — it was part of the "manifesto". The idea borne in mind by producer Niels-Peter Rudolph and Wilfried Minks (who was responsible for stage design and wardrobe along with Rolf Glittenberg) was based on the famous line of Jaques, a lord attending the banished Duke — "All the world's a stage".

But Rudolph and Minks interpret this line spoken by Jaques, a veritable precursor of Hamlet, as an anticipation of what is found in the later play — that all is not well with the world.

The Hamburg production takes the idea to its logical scenic conclusion and confronts the audience with an empty stage which declares one, perhaps the most pervasive aspect of this apparently heterogeneous Elizabethan drama as the basic motif of the performance — melancholy gloom in poetic form.

This must be Minks' most economical stage design for quite some time. He employs only three main elements — a sombre early Baroque-style curtain for the rapid scene changes, screens to indicate scene and situation and finally a picture frame to distinguish the lighter and graver aspects of the play from one another.

The producer uses this ascetic solution as a background to his living pictures at an exhibition about the basic idea behind this production, the melancholy involved in comedy.

The picture-frame principle and the alternation between the Romanticism of the horns and rationality of the songs in Peter Fischer's music overcomes the greatest difficulty producers of the play must face — the constant fluctuation from romance to parodied pastoral scenes and back again.

The frequent changes are felt to be logical in the Hamburg production (which uses the old Kachenburg translation adapted by Urs Jenny, Florian Mercker and the producer).

The ambivalence seems psychologically appropriate when establishing just what Jaques describes as "a melancholy of mine own": "... compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and indeed the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadness".

But not only him. Where this humorous sadness is shown in all its variations from sadistic despotism to the grimace of parody, where, in short, it is shown continuously, this forerunner of Hamlet (and played too much like a Hamlet by Fritz Lichtenhahn) easily loses his role as foil.

Does the banished Duke holding court in a forest need an opposite number of this type in the dialogues? Vadim Glowna who plays the part of the Duke as a white-haired and wiser Job — a miracle of make-up — also poses as a rascally Renaissance ruler when playing the additional role of Frederik, the Duke's evil brother. This double role in keeping with a transformation scene prompts the audience to ponder over the factors that contribute to a person's behaviour.

This variation in casting, which illustrates as if in slow motion the key position of the world stage, forms the axis of the production right up to the depressing final scene before the epilogue which is also spoken by Glowna.

All love-play is therefore banished to the periphery and the casting does not make up for this. Gertraud Jesserer's Rosalind did not exude the decisive radiation of a tomboy in her disguise scene which once again features the motif of ambivalence in the garment of greatly-confused nature.

The text is obviously not adequate enough for her Orlando, played by Christoph Bantzer, to carry out the role suggested by the basic idea behind the production.

Barbara Freier's Celia, a quick-tongued Annchen straight out of *Der Freischütz*, is forced to carry a doll around with her until Prince Oliver, played by Wolf-Dietrich Berg, mercifully frees her from this symbol of the dull-witted.

Hermann Schomberg stomps through all the scene changes as a boorish but much-proven Touchstone. Special mention must also be made of E. O. Fuhrmann as the ridiculous Le Beau.

There was little to mar the applause at the premiere of a production that can be described as good public relations.

*Klaus Wagner*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 September 1972)



A scene from Zadek's production of *Kleiner Mann was nun?* in Bochum (Photo: Roswitha Hecke)

# Zadek's first Bochum production

The front of Bochum Schauspielhaus could have been taken for that of a city centre cinema. A giant placard dominated the facade, showing that theatres, like any other concern involved in cut-throat competition, have to advertise.

Even subsidised theatres have to justify the vast sums of money pumped into them by attracting large audiences, or so it is thought in Bochum. Peter Zadek, the new director-general who became well-known for his productions in Bremen, is a man who looks to the future.

The placard features a group of girl dancers. Above them is a loving couple painted in pastel colours. Their embrace is romantic rather than sensual. The suspicions gained from looking at the placard are confirmed when seeing Zadek's latest production. Peter Zadek has begun his term of office with a love story, an invitation to the broad public.

The play being performed in Bochum is the first stage version of Hans Fallada's novel *Kleiner Mann was nun?*, a best-seller in the thirties. Many people found what they were looking for in the story about the two lovers Johannes and "Lämmchen" Pinneberg who marry at the height of the depression and refuse to allow unemployment to dishearten them.

The book strengthened the hope that sticking together faithfully and putting one's shoulder to the wheel would soon make everything all right again. And it made its readers forget their misery because of its humour and tenderness.

The story of Pinneberg and his Lämmchen has been strictly adhered to. The kitchen-cum-living-room, the office at Kleinholz', Mia's room, the attic and the allotments are all the same.

But the story of their happiness is no more than a tiny part of the events on stage. Contemporary events take place around them, the great swindle for which they are both too honest.

This is the idea behind Peter Zadek's production and to this end he employs a whole group of girls to act out the night life of this age. He intersperses songs in the action and there is no end to the colourful views of old Berlin designed by Georg Wakhevitch.

The stage is filled by spivs and racketeers, typical Berlin characters appear and even a silent movie is shown. A completely naked amazon performs gymnastics to the strains of maidenly song.

But it must be asked whether this loud framework is compatible with the quiet lyrical story about Pinneberg and Lämmchen and whether these two factors can merge to form a whole. The answer is yes, though with some reservations.

There is for a start too much show for the mere sake of it. An excess of energetic variety numbers and other overpowering entertainment drags out a story that depends in the original more on the bitter charm of the dialogue than on dramatic effects. In the end looking at the play became tiring. Too much effort was put into it and the results did not match up to this.

But the Bochum ensemble showed what a good team Peter Zadek has built up here. There is Hannelore Hoger who plays the role of Lämmchen Pinneberg very simply, very directly and with maternal feelings.

Then there is Heinrich Giskes who made an excellent Johannes Pinneberg, the small and harmless clerk and shy lover. Rosel Zech was brilliant in the song scenes and Hans Mahnke and many others put a lot into the minor roles.

The audience applauded Peter Zadek's first production in Bochum enthusiasti-

*Bernhard Häussermann*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 September 1972)

■ EDUCATION

# Orchestras badly in need of young instrumentalists

DIE ZEIT

To put the matter in the right perspective from the very beginning, few musicians are available on the labour market. Orchestras from all branches of the cultural world are desperately looking for new blood. Only the large well-known orchestras are fully staffed.

"Our recruitment rate is astonishingly bad, especially where violinists are concerned," Wolf-Dietrich von Winterfeld, conductor at the Mainz Staatstheater, complains.

Anyone satisfying the albeit high demands is welcomed with open arms. Any good instrumentalist, whether he plays the bassoons, horn, violin or flute, is in demand. The gaps can often only be closed by employing foreign musicians.

Though career prospects for orchestral musicians are excellent, pay is often poor. In October 1971 two thirds of orchestral musicians were on a starting salary of 1,186 Marks a month, while the other third earned 1,671 Marks.

But income varies so much that statistics reveal little. Salaries are based on age, number of children, size of orchestra and even the size of the town in which the musicians work.

First violins of course earn substantially more than the lowest of the second violins. Members of radio orchestras are considered to be high earners — they can pocket anything up to five thousand Marks a month.

Although musicians complain about being underpaid, they have many opportunities for earning additional income. Their working day is also strictly limited.

"Orchestras have good trade union representatives," Wolf-Dietrich von Winterfeld explains. The Musicians Union was able to force employers to accept a fixed working hours scheme under which musicians are not allowed to be "on duty" more than eight times a week. Rehearsals, apart from dress rehearsals, are not to last longer than three hours.

Musicians are therefore left enough time to take a lucrative part-time job as music teacher at a conservatory, high school college of music or on a private basis.

Another source of income is taking part in concerts of church music. And as long as good musicians are in short supply, helping our other orchestras will also bring additional earnings.

Training is difficult for instrumentalists, it lasts many years and must usually begin when the musician is young — about five or six. Once the pupil has developed abilities thanks to private tutors and a lot of hard work at home, he can apply to a conservatory or one of the eleven colleges of music in the Federal Republic. All colleges of music demand an entrance examination and most of the conservatories do as well, Volker Hoffmann of the Working Party of Conservatory Directors points out.

Mastering one instrument is usually sufficient though a second instrument is sometimes demanded to achieve harmonic understanding within the orchestra, Wolf-Dietrich von Winterfeld reports. Pupils must also attend a number of courses on subjects such as theory, analysis, structure and rhythm. But attempts are currently being made to limit the number of subjects demanded.

After three, four or more years, the music student will have attained master standard and be able to take his orchestral proficiency examination. But he will not be able to do much with the certificate if he passes as this examination is largely an internal affair of the schools of music.

The audition alone decides whether the student is offered a place in an orchestra or not. Applicants have to play a concerto and also perform a number of difficult passages handed to them without previous preparation. Members of the orchestra are usually also involved in discussions on whether a particular applicant is to be accepted.

The demands placed on applicants have not been relaxed despite the serious shortage of new blood and the great need for additional musicians. Orchestras in this country are conscious of the high standards they must reach.

Women are accepted less often than men, though this has nothing to do with lack of talent. What disturbs the sensitive male members of the orchestra is that women often pull out for family reasons soon after joining. The men therefore decide against appointing female applicants.

Students can also be trained by private tutors. Pupils of well-known music teachers are often boosted at the start of their career in the musical branch because of the reputation of the people who taught them.

But these students will have to accept a number of disadvantages as well. Private pupils often lack orchestral practice and theoretical training, which is a handicap in understanding and interpreting modern music.

Musicians must invest a lot of money before being able to live by their talent.



Symphony orchestra rehearsing

(Photo: Norbert Denkel)

Training fees are high. Between the time he first picks up an instrument and his first appearance in an orchestra a student must spend a good twenty to thirty thousand Marks.

Colleges of music do not charge fees but conservatories often demand three hundred Marks per semester. Scores and other necessary material are expensive and at least twenty Marks must be paid for a private lesson.

Taking part in competitions also costs money and instruments too are expensive. A bassoon for instance costs anything up to three thousand Marks and if a pianist wants a good grand piano he must come from a rich family.

The training for future music teachers is of course considerably different. Less emphasis is placed on the perfect command of an instrument — the theoretical and educational subjects stand in the forefront.

The student must also take a second academic subject in order to become a schoolteacher after graduation. But career prospects for music teachers are generally reckoned to be extremely good.

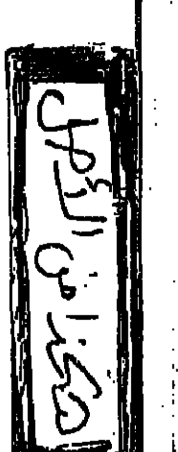
Anyone wanting to become a conductor is in for a hard time. Demands are high — he must be an excellent pianist and also master a second instrument. His voice and hearing must be trained, he must learn Italian, musical theory and the art of composition.

All in all, career prospects are slim. Too many young people want to become conductors but few of them will ever conduct unless they have striking talent. And there is no shortage of people in this category either.

Most students planning to be conductors end up as accompanists to singers. Those who eventually conduct operettas or ballet can be considered successful. Conductors have a hard time of things. No other musicians face such great difficulties as they do.

*Christian Even*

(Die Zeit, 22 September 1972)



# The individual, society and choice of a career

Choosing the right job is not only an important decision in the life of every young person, it is also an important condition for progress and social and economic development. That is why there must be adequate preparation for this choice. Young people are not always able to make the right decision on their own.

Applicants for career training courses run by individual firms are still in great demand. This should encourage young people and their parents not to make hasty decisions and examine carefully all the jobs and courses of training available.

Ability and inclination must first be critically examined. Teachers and labour exchanges can help here.

Pupils of a school-leaving age do not need to begin a career training course at a factory right away. Those who continue at school will usually have more chances in later life.

*Berufsgrundschulen* or the one, two or several-year courses at vocational schools such as *Gewerbeschulen* or *Handelsschulen* prepare students for a specific profession.

There is also the possibility of attending the preparatory *Berufsaufbauschule* for a year, before going to a *Fachoberschule* for two years in order to obtain qualifications necessary to study at a vocational college. Vocational college students can then switch to a university.

The expense is no longer a reason for rejecting the longer training courses. State support under the grants law and the financial aid given by the Ministry of Labour is not charity. The grants awarded are meant to ensure an equality of opportunity in education and career training.

Firms that display the largest advertisements and make the most tempting promises in their attempt to recruit trainees do not always provide the best career training courses. Their promises are only bait. Only the very large firms normally have a training workshop and other special training facilities.

Young people and their parents should therefore gain adequate information from career advice centres as well as from the training centres themselves. Works council members and youth representatives will also supply the necessary information.

Trade Union Confederation representatives and the administrative departments of the individual trade unions are also willing to tell of their experiences with local training centres.

Anyone starting a new job should gain prior information on a number of questions:

- Does the training follow the specifications of the profession?
- Is the training conducted wholly or partially in the firm's own training workshop or is it done on a more general basis?
- Who is responsible for training? Are instructors available? What are the training facilities like?
- Are practical tests and intermediate examinations demanded to check progress?
- How much is the trainee paid and are his wages subject to the official pay deal reached between unions and management?
- Does the firm adhere to the regulations governing youth labour?
- Is there a works council and do the young have their own representation?
- Are 24 days holiday a year guaranteed (28 days a year for miners at the coal face) and does the firm adhere to the regulations relating to working hours, breaks, leave for part-time education, accident prevention and the ban on piecework?
- Have the firm's training facilities a good reputation and how have former trainees done in their examination?
- Does the contract to be signed contain any clauses detrimental to the trainee's interests?

Young people and their parents should pay special attention to this contract. A pamphlet issued by the Trade Union Confederation under the title *Examine Before Deciding — A Short Guide to Choosing a Job, to Training and a Profession* reproduces a contract so that comparison is always possible.

(Welt der Arbeit, 22 September 1972)



■ MEDICINE

# Government offers finance for biotechnology centre

The head of the Biotechnical Centre in Stöckheim near Brunswick has every reason to look happy. The government and the Volkswagen Foundation recently met at the Ministry of Education and Science to sign a contract guaranteeing the Centre's financial future.

The Volkswagen Foundation set up the body behind the Centre, the Molecular Biology Research Association, in 1968 and has so far pumped 38 million Marks into it. On top of this came twelve million Marks from the government.

The government proposes to provide ninety per cent of the costs and the Volkswagen Foundation will contribute the remaining ten per cent until 1975 by which time a new backer will have to be found. The Federal state of Lower Saxony will step into the breach if possible, but up to now its finances have not been all that healthy.

Why was such an expensive venture as the Biotechnical Centre ever started? What lies behind a name that means nothing to a large section of the population?

Telling the layman that biology and biotechnology has made great advances since the Second World War and have now taken up their place alongside physics as the most important scientific discipline will not mean much to him.

But elaborating on the abstract character of this statement and pointing out that biotechnology contributed to the discovery of penicillin in 1944 will make its importance obvious.

Since then biotechnology has been able to chalk up a number of other successes and is applied in many fields. It is used in manufacturing the antibiotics that are so important for medicine, in producing hormones, vitamins, amino-acids and the enzymes used in washing powders.

Biotechnology also helps in the production of proteins for foodstuffs and is used in the fight against pollution and pests, to cite only a few examples.

But the Federal Republic and most of the other European countries have played no more than a subsidiary role. Biotechnology is dominated by Japan and the United States.

In the field of antibiotics for example, twenty biotics were manufactured between 1956 and 1965. As many as seven of these came from the United States and Japan while only one came from the Federal Republic.

The Stöckheim centre is to change all this. But a lot of effort had to be put into paving the way for the venture and ensuring its future existence. The Volkswagen Foundation took the step on its own and few people believed that anything would come of it.

The establishment of such a centre proved necessary however and the government was quick to realise this. The Education and Science Ministry wishes to institute and finance a research programme to develop previously unknown foodstuffs, feed additives and basic pharmaceutical and chemical substances and draw up procedure that does not harm the environment in any way.

The research project depends mainly on the work of the ten departments of the Biotechnical Centre at Stöckheim. The Centre has been commissioned to conduct basic research into molecular biology and develop biotechnological prcedure for the production of antibiotics, enzymes and other pharmaceutical substances from biological material.

This work can obviously only be undertaken on a nationwide basis. Cooperation between the various branches of science is also required. Microbiologists, chemists, biochemists, procedural technicians, mathematicians and physicists all work together at Stöckheim. The Centre also has its own workshop where the necessary equipment can be produced according to the specifications called for by scientists.

The centre has to operate on a nationwide basis as no one university could ever supply the large number of highly-qualified staff required. And no one university could pay for all the equipment available at the centre.

There are for example the fermenters in which microbes are kept suspended in a nutrient solution and produce the metabolic products wanted by researchers. Conclusive results about the characteristics of these microbes can only be obtained when the organisms are forced through various-sized fermenters.

Universities never have fermenters of above fifty litres capacity. Industry has fermenters of up to three hundred litres — but researchers at Stöckheim need fermenters of up to at least three thousand litres capacity.

These refined-steel containers are extremely expensive by themselves but the centre also needs complicated observation and registration equipment as the processes in which the scientists are interested often take place within a fraction of a second.

The centre plans to work together with the universities, other scientific establishments as well as industry. It does not intend to commission any specific research, however.

Biologists working at a university will first do their basic work there and not come to Stöckheim until the results obtained under university conditions have been checked at the Centre.

They will be able to work at the centre for a while and scientists at the centre, about forty at present, believe they will make new discoveries and obtain encouragement as a result.

Industry too can send researchers to the Centre once they have passed the stage when an individual firm's equipment has become inadequate. There are no plans to reverse the process and send members of the Biotechnical Centre to industry for short periods.

The example of the Stöckheim Centre shows that biology will soon receive the same status in the research world here as space, nuclear, computer and marine research. The Volkswagen Foundation must be thanked for pressing ahead with its venture.

*Karsten Plog*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 September 1972)

## Caravans

Continued from page 8

of equipment is surmounted by a motto that is characteristic of the general trend in caravanning and the spare-time activity of a growing number of people.

All-round comfort for your holiday in natural surroundings is the slogan. Refrigerators, toilets, ventilators, water heaters are increasingly common.

The trend towards comfort could, one fancies, boomerang one of these days. It could just be that in a few year's time all that is felt necesarry for enjoyment of a holiday in natural surroundings will be a simple log cabin.

*Udo Heuer*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 September 1972)

## ■ OUR WORLD

# The captain on the bridge may one day be a lady

Postcards from all over the world decorate the walls of the small cabin that for the past eight months has been a home for 27-year-old Marlies Behrens. After she left school she wandered from job to job – post office clerk, disc-jockey and then a bank clerk. Now she is on the way to becoming a ship's captain.

After eight months at sea she says: "When I'm ashore now I feel uncomfortable. Most seamen have the same feeling."

She shares her cabin with 21-year-old Margret Sierk from Cuxhaven. She grew up on her father's shrimp trawler. Blonde, Margret is an "ordinary seaman" but is working for her mate's ticket.

Dieter Kreh gives the effect of a Hollywood filmstar in his dark blue captain's uniform with the golden rings on the arm. He has this to say about the two girls who work under his command. "They are quite unusual, these two girls. They are tougher than most of the lads." Dieter Kreh is captain of the m.s. Karonga, 11,000 tons, the training ship for the Deutsche Afrika Line.

The Karonga has just returned from a two months' cruise to West Africa, having set out from Hamburg on 9 July. In Amsterdam precious woods from Africa were discharged. The holds were laden with coffee, cocoa and cotton from Abidjan, Duala, Kribi and San Pedro. Marlies Behrens and Margret helped load for the fourth time.

The two are the first girls who have ever taken up posts as officer trainees in a vessel of the Federal Republic merchant marine. Marlies stopped to think how she came to take up the sea as a career. "I've always had a strong attraction to the sea. As a girl it is impossible to be a fisherman and a stewardess is just a charwoman on board. So I decided to try for a job in the officer complement of a ship and it has proven to interest me more than I thought it would."

Ships are still floating worlds for men and Marlies Behrens has learned that sailors are very conservative. She said: "I found more understanding ashore than I have abroad." Captain Dieter Kreh said: "All the other shipping lines were not impressed when they heard that we had taken the girls on. But we asked ourselves: "Why not girls?"

The officer recruits are doing their training on the Karonga. The vessel has a total crew of 34 with 16 officers and 4 officer assistants. Marlies Behrens and her collengue sail with the 52 men as an officer trainee. On her next voyage, after the eight months probationary period, she will be an officer assistant. The way to a command on the bridge is a long one. After serving eight months the candidates have to do a year ashore at a career training college. Then the candidate has to do a year as an officer assistant. Marlies Behrens said: "As the nine course career training period does not begin until early in the year my practical training will last a little longer." After career training at the lower level she will have to do six semesters at the upper level when she will be awarded a diploma. She could have a command after two more years at sea. "When I was on holiday in Yugoslavia last year I learned that the first six women had passed out of the training school at Pula with a captain's ticket," Marlies Behrens recalls. She resigned from her job in a Frankfurt bank and went to Hamburg and had an interview with the labour office. The official laughed when he heard that Marlies wanted to get a captain's ticket, "but he gave me the addresses of several shipping lines," Marlies said. On 10 January 1972 she joined the m.s. Karonga for her first voyage to West Africa.

Marlies Behrens at the ship's wheel (Photo: Rolf Dädder)

Marlies says that she has not had any difficulties with the male crew members but she is not altogether silent on the matter. She said: "The most difficult matter on board is the sexual tension – but you have to resolve that yourself. You cannot teach a woman how to handle a man. That was obvious to me from the start."

But she has become a sort of father confessor to many of her colleagues on board. The men come and tell her their problems and occasionally ask her to sew on a button for them. Marlies takes all this in her stride. She said: "I quickly learned on board that a seaman has to be able to do anything."

When at sea the trainee officers have little leisure. Captain Kreh said: "They make up for that when we are in harbour alongside." Theoretically the trainees should do four hours practical training and study. The captain and his officers give them instruction in seamanship, maritime law, meteorology, mathematics, English, physics, watch duties, loading and security. They have to learn all about knots and splices, duty on the bridge and life-saving procedures. Dieter Kreh said: "In every port we call at the lifeboat has to be over the side at least twice."

Marlies said: "I had no introduction to life on board a ship, but one has more freedom than in most other professions. So far it has all been fun. When I am ashore I long to be back on the ship.

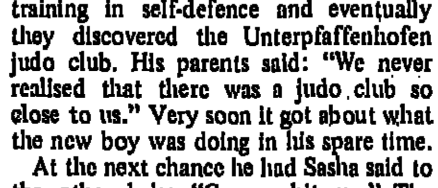
So far the man who is training her has been full of understanding. He says to her: "Do what make's you happy." Problems will emerge when the question of having and raising a family comes into things, but Marlies has an answer for that. She says: "Why is it only the men are permitted to leave their family ashore?"

She offers this tip to all girls who consider the sea for a career: "You should have done plenty of sport beforehand. I was good at light athletics."

As soon as Marlies has completed her eight months as an ordinary seaman Marlies has only one thing that causes her any anxiety. "Overalls are usually too big for me. They make me look too plump."

Which goes to show that to some small extent she is still a woman. *Rolf Dädder*

(Die Zeit, 22 September 1972)



# Judo – an aid for over-shy young boys

Many young boys are soft-limbed and have faces like angels painted by Botticelli. Fathers look upon this often with misgivings for they would have their sons be tough lads – and usually the boys are the ones who suffer in attempts to make them so.

Sasha K. was well on the way to becoming a problem child. A number of unfavourable influences caused him to drop behind. He only learned to speak when he was four. Among the other boisterous members of the family he was a quiet outsider. But today things are different. He has learned to make his way. At home and in the world at large, which is after all his school.

Sasha is now not only able to hurl aggressive companions to the ground but he also knows a few holds that can lay his father out. He is very pleased with himself about this. And his judo trainer Hans Strobl as well.

The nine-year-old lad is a member of a judo club in a Munich suburb. He has had a few more difficulties than other boys his age because his parents, Horst, 35, and Christl K. have had to change house frequently because of their work. Sasha's father is an engineer and his mother teaches. She is happy that it looks as if the family is now settled. She said: "The frequent changes have had disadvantages. Sasha has not been able to complete a school year anywhere. And his 12-year-old sister Michaela has also suffered. But neither of the children have had to repeat a school year again."

When the family had to move to Germering Sasha was again the "new boy" in the class and he was teased because he did not act like the others. One day he came home with a bloody nose. He cried to his mother; "They all started on me." He was not strong enough to fight back.

His parents visited all the sports clubs in the area to find one that offered training in self-defence and eventually they discovered the Unterpfaffenhofen judo club. His parents said: "We never realised that there was a judo club so close to us." Very soon it got about what the new boy was doing in his spare time.

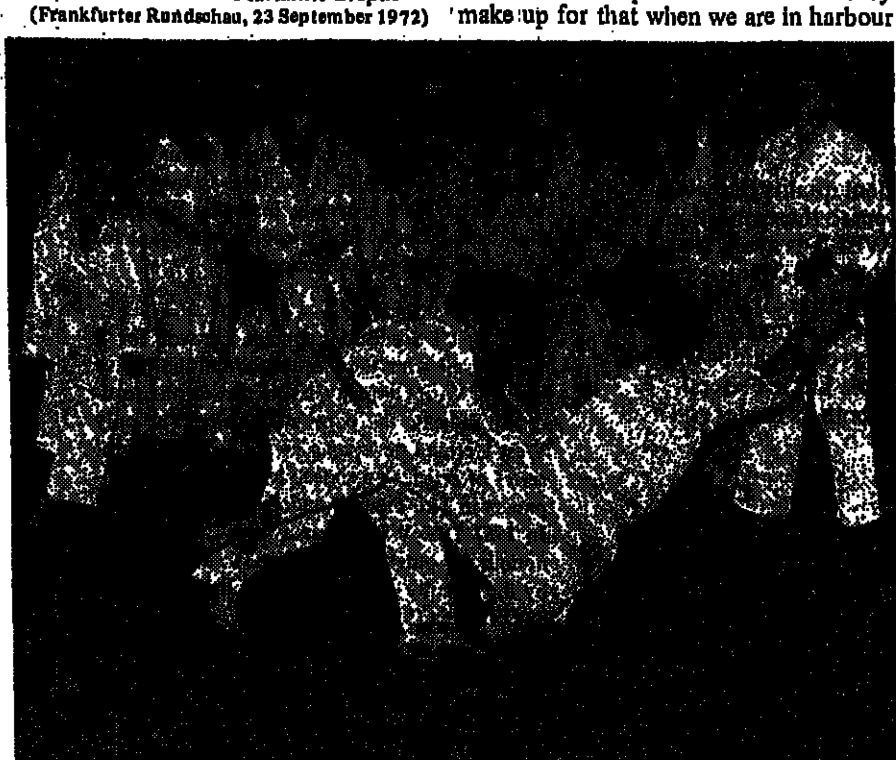
At the next chance he had Sasha said to the other lads: "Go on, hit me." The other lad replied: "No, why should I. I have no reason to do so."

The ad who once looked just like a Botticelli angel now knows one or two throws. He said: "I cannot use one throw I know because it could cause an injury to the head. But I can use the second I have learned, the ashi barai."

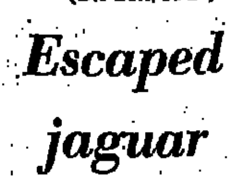
And in this way the young lad has earned respect and with it peace.

The judo trainees are issued with a white belt when they begin lessons, which at first serves only to keep the judo coat done up. As they progress with their lessons they progress to the other coloured belts. *Marianne Stepat*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 September 1972)



Boys at the Unterpfaffenhofen judo club (Photo: Echo)



# *Escaped jaguar*

A considerable agitation was stirred up in and around Frankfurt after the police issued a warning over the radio that a jaguar had escaped and they did not mean a jaguar sports car with a springing jaguar on the bonnet but a real flesh and blood wild cat.

The jaguar had broken out of a private zoo in Urberach in Kreis Dieburg. According to a spokesman for the authorities in Darmstadt the two-year-old animal, fully grown that is, was last seen near to Frankfurt airport. The speaker commented: "If this is true the jaguar has not done so badly distance-wise."

Urberach is 20 kilometres from the airport as the crow flies.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 27 September 1972)



## ■ SPORT

# Trotting champion Frömming – a magician with horses

**After winning a previous race on Duden jockey Hans Frömming on Ennchen won the 5,000th race in his trotting career at Farmsen racetrack, Hamburg. Following a circuit of honour to tumultuous applause he went on to win his 5,001st race with Siena. Hans Frömming's career as a jockey has been spectacular ever since he entered for his first race as an apprentice at Ruhleben trotting track, Berlin, on 15 October 1926. He is now the most successful trotting jockey by far anywhere in the world and a career that spans nearly half a century has been crowned by honours of many kinds.**

In a good mood and late in the day Hans Frömming can, after a great deal of persuasion, be induced to give his rendering of the Viennese cabby's song, complete with whipcrack, feeling and dialect, and it must be admitted that he makes a better job of the song than many a latter-day pop idol would.

He once recorded a song specially written for him by Michael Jary and entitled "Trot, Gee Gee, Trot, Trot, Trot." The B-side was sung by Heinz Neuhaus, in those days European boxing champion. The record is no longer available but Hans Frömming has lost none of the talent inherited from his mother, an actress and singer.

Hans Frömming is not always in a good mood, though. Before a major race he is so nervous that he can hardly eat a bite and after a major race he can be unspeakable – if he loses, which on the strength of the record book cannot be said to be the rule rather than the exception.

Even his competitors have to admit that he has a unique way with horses in both the way he trains them and the way he rides them. He has often been called a magician or a wizard as he pulls out all the stops in the home straight and seems to carry the winner past the post with reins at the slack.

Yet apart, of course, from talent and experience the secret of Frömming's success on the race track is hard work. He is one of the few jockeys who keeps an eye on his stopwatch during the race and not just during training. Hans Frömming is a professional and not the man to trust to luck or intuition.

Although he has no objections to being a bon viveur Frömming is one of the first men to put in an appearance at the track in the morning and one of the last to go home.

Other men have long since headed for home but Hans Frömming, 62, five foot three and nicknamed "Hänschen," will still be pottering away in the stables at the various bits and pieces that make up a trotter's gear.

The world's most successful trotting jockey well realises that he is a star and he takes care not to neglect his image. Three years ago a kind of autobiography entitled "5,000 Trotting Wins" appeared. Trotting is, when all is said and done, his livelihood and not an Olympic pastime.

Frömming was reckoned to be a Reichsmark millionaire before the war but he owes his many friends past and present not merely to his willingness to live and let live.

He needs his public, preferably an enthusiastic public, and not only at the race track. Because he knows from personal experience that stars, whether on the stage or in the world of sport, need applause for continued success he has come to know the stars of stage, screen and television. He knows them all and is on the best of terms with many.

They give him the energy he needs for a trade he plies with painstaking care. The best-known anecdote in this context is the story of the stallion Xifra who for some reason or other refused to budge an inch prior to the 1933 German Derby.

**Hans Frömming's highlights**
**5,001 wins (a world record)**
**15 German championships**
**10 Derby wins (on Xifra in 1933, Adriatica in 1940, Alwa in 1941, Stellamaris in 1943, Avanti in 1947, Docht in 1951, Dom in 1953, Ditmarsia in 1961, Salesiana in 1965 and Kurio in 1972)**
**2 Derby wins in Austria (on Var der Högy in 1942 and Kaaba in 1944)**
**2 wins in the Prix d'Amérique (on Nike Hanover in 1964 and Ozo in 1965)**
**1 win in the US Challenge Gold Cup on Ozo in 1964**



Frömming with the reins in his winning hands (Photo: Sven Simon)

Hans Frömming conducted countless experiments with the recalcitrant horse before he hit on the problem. He had silk stockings pulled over the horse's sensitive fetlocks and Xifra went on to win him his first Derby.

This story is characteristic. Hans Frömming may not be a jockey pure and simple but consummate perfection in his chosen career is one of the secrets of his success.

Racing runs in the family. His grandfather was a carter and an enthusiastic amateur trotter. Johannes Wilhelm Arthur Frömming grew up on his grandfather's farm and was acquainted with horses from his early childhood, his grandfather having adopted him after his father was killed in an accident as a cycling pacemaker.

Hans Frömming was a favourite with the racing fans in pre-war Berlin and moved to Hamburg after the war. He spent a time in Italy and France too and gained acquaintanceship with stars of many kinds from all over the world before settling down in Hamburg.

Successes have been the hallmark of his career but there have been failures and disappointments too. His gravest setback was a fall in Vincennes as a result of which he not only spent a long time in hospital but also lost his sense of smell.

He still knows how to make the most of an opportunity, though, as his Derby win this year on Kurio well shows. One horse broke into a gallop and a fall wrought havoc over the entire field. Frömming stood little chance of winning at this point but not only picked his way through the wreckage but also used every ounce of talent and energy to come home first in an exciting finish. After this race he freely admitted to being worn out. But experience had shown and he had made the best of an unexpected opportunity to pull the fat out of the fire and win his tenth Derby. Frömming is not sentimental about horses, not even the horses with which he has achieved his greatest successes. In common with other great jockeys and equestrians he does not overestimate his mount.

It is characteristic of Hans Frömming that he does not attribute his success to the horse. That would be false modesty. *Katja Rücke*

(Die Welt, 30 September 1972)

Hans Frömming with Ennchen the horse with which he made his 5,000 win (Photo: Conti-Press)

## Synthetic trotting track

The Dinslaken trotting course is the first to be laid with synthetic matting instead of the usual ashes. The matting is 22 millimetres thick and is strewn with sand. This covering is an aid in avoiding injury to the horses. (Photo: Hüls)

# Soccer clubs reject a second Bundesliga

The Federal Republic soccer league and the association of Federal Republic regional leagues have spoken out against the Federal Republic Football Association (DFB) intention of introducing a second *Bundesliga* (first division).

Clubs in the South and South-west Regional Leagues have also voiced their disapproval of the move to be proposed by the DFB board at the national meeting in Berlin at 28 October.

Before the vote of North Regional League clubs in Bremen the delegate of Bremerhaven 93 Carl-Fritz Brauns said: "I cannot understand how at a time like this when the tenth Bundesliga season has just started and crowd figures have been so appallingly low that anyone could possibly consider a second national league." (Die Welt, 29 September 1972)